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PENNY ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY NEWS.



No. 106.—VOL. III. NEW SERIES.

LONDON, SATURDAY, JUNE 24, 1865.

ONE PENNY.



THE FATAL FIRE IN LEADENHALL MARKET. (See page 18.)

Notes of the Week.

INTELLIGENCE reached Bristol on Saturday of one of those terrible calamities which have become, unhappily, of too common occurrence in connexion with the steam coal mines of South Wales, and which seem to laugh to scorn all the efforts which science has made of late years with a view to lessening the dangers that wait upon the miners' calling. The scene of the catastrophe is the Bedwelly pit, one of the collieries belonging to the Tredegar Company; and the number of killed is stated at twenty-seven, and there is too little reason to doubt that the killed, burnt, and maimed will number at least fifty.

On Saturday an inquest was held by Mr. Clarke, coroner for Berks, at the One Ton, Sunninghill, on the body of Sarah Sharp, aged thirty-six, wife of a painter employed by the Commissioners of Woods and Forests, and living in a cottage near the Norfolk Farm, Windsor Great Park. Mrs. Sharp's death occurred under very painful circumstances. From the evidence of Henry Sharp, the husband, and James Barstead, a park-keeper, it appeared that on Thursday week it was arranged that the husband should go to the races at Ascot, while Mrs. Sharp, in the evening, was to proceed to the shop of Mr. Lowarn, a grocer, at Sunninghill, where her husband intended to meet her at seven o'clock and accompany her to their home. Barstead saw Mrs. Sharp leave home about six o'clock, and Henry Sharp, the husband, called at Mr. Lowarn's for his wife, but could not find her there. He also called at friend's at Sawyer's gate-lodge, but could hear no tidings of her whereabouts; and then becoming alarmed he got the assistance of Barstead, with whom he searched the forest till it was quite dark without finding any trace of the missing woman. At daybreak on the next Friday the search in the forest was resumed till about seven o'clock in the morning, when the body of the unfortunate woman was found lying on the grass. She was upon her back quite dead, with her arms extended. Her child, aged about twelve months, which she had taken with her when she left her home, was lying at her dead mother's breast crying piteously. Dr. Brown, of Sunninghill, expressed his opinion that the deceased had died from disease of the heart, and verdict in accordance with the medical evidence was returned. It is thought that the unfortunate woman was frightened by some drunken man returning from the races, and in running away to avoid probable insult dropped dead from excitement.

The death of Lord Kingsgate took place at his residence in Eaton-square. The late John Constantine De Courcy, Lord Kingsgate, Baron Conyngham, and Baron of Hengrove, premier baron in the peerage of Ireland, was the eldest son of John Singleton, twenty-eighth lord, by Sarah, second daughter of Mr. Joseph Chadder, of Plymouth, Devon. He was born 5th of November, 1827, and married the 1st of March, 1855, Adelaide, only daughter of Mr. Joshua Proctor-Brown Westhead, of Lee Castle, Worcestershire. The late lord succeeded to the ancient honours of the family on the death of his father, 7th January, 1847. In default, we believe, of male issue, the title is inherited by his only brother, the Hon. Michael Conrad, who was born in December, 1828. The first peer, Sir John de Courcy, who was distinguished in the wars of Edward, Gascony, and Ireland (temp Henry II), having been champion of England in a dispute with France, King John granted him and his descendants the privilege of remaining covered in the presence of the sovereign. Henry VIII granted a similar privilege (still extant) to the ancestor of the present Lord Forester, of wearing his hat in the royal presence.

The injured persons in the Staplehurst accident are going on favourably, though some of them are still in great pain. The inquest on the killed was resumed on Monday, when Benge, the foreman of the platelayers, who is in custody, was again brought up. Mr. Ashurst, the engineer of the line, was examined at great length as to the mode in which repairs are made and the duties of those engaged in making them. He stated that the repairs needed seldom required more than two hours for their accomplishment, in which case they were executed as ordinary repairs and the trains were not turned off the line. It was the duty of the signalman to go 1,000 yards down the line from the spot where the repairs were making, and if he only went 500 he was disobeying his instructions. He did not know whether the signalman had thus failed in his duty or not. After some further evidence the jury returned a verdict of "Manslaughter" against Joseph Gallimore, the district inspector, and Henry Benge, the foreman of the platelayers.

A FATHER CHARGED WITH MURDERING HIS CHILD. Mr. Carteau, coroner for West Kent, and Mr. Trull, the magistrate sitting at Woolwich Police-court, were engaged nearly the whole of Monday afternoon in investigating an extraordinary affair, bringing to light a most atrocious murder of a child, and suspected murder of its mother, resulting in the body of the latter being ordered to be disinterred, for the contents of the stomach to be analyzed.

An inquest was held at the Royal Oak Inn, Woolwich, at half-past one, on the body of a child found in the river, with its throat cut and skull fractured, having been evidently barbarously murdered.

Thomas Percival said: I am a waterman, living at 126, Ann-street, Plumstead. At a quarter past eleven on Friday morning I saw the body of the deceased child floating in the river off Nile-street, Woolwich. I placed it in my boat, and brought it ashore, and found it to be that of a child, apparently about six months old, wrapped in a cotton shirt. Its neck was cut, and a fist iron, weighing 3lbs or 4lbs, was fastened with a string to the body.

Dr. Stuart said: I am a surgeon and doctor of medicine, residing in King-street, Woolwich, and have made a post mortem examination of the body of the deceased. I found it to be the body of a male child, apparently about two months old, having the appearance of having been about a month in the water, as indicated by the fact of the body being so far decomposed as to float with a heavy iron tied up with it in a bundle. There were marks of its having come to its death in a violent manner. The features were distorted, the tongue protruded between the lips, and across the back of the neck there was a deep cut three or four inches long, done with a knife, extending through the thick muscles which support the head, to the bone. The skull was fractured and split into a vast number of pieces. Death probably resulted from loss of blood, caused by an unsuccessful attempt to cut the head off. The heart was empty, and no blood found in the veins. Whether placed in the water before or after death I am unable to state.

Inspector Brown said: From information I received this morning from two women I went to the Royal Arsenal and apprehended a young man employed in one of the factories there, on suspicion of murdering the child. I took him to the town police-station, where the women identified the clothes and iron found with the child as being his property. The Coroner said that in that case he would suggest the propriety of adjourning the inquest until after the examination of the prisoner before a magistrate, in which the jury concurred, and the inquiry was accordingly adjourned.

About an hour afterwards the young man in custody, Thomas Jones, aged twenty-five, living at 5 Regent-road, Plumstead, was charged before Mr. Trull, at the Woolwich Police-court, on suspicion of murdering his wife and child.

Inspector Brown, Thomas Percival, and Dr. Stuart recapitulated the evidence given before the coroner.

Eliza Atkinson, a married woman, living at 3 Regent-road, Plumstead (next door to the prisoner), identified the deceased's clothing, having frequently dressed it, and recognised the flannel

shirt as having been unsewn in a certain portion of it by her. The flat iron found attached to the child was a peculiar one, which witness had borrowed of Mrs. Jones on several occasions, and could positively swear to it. Mrs. Jones, the wife of the prisoner and the mother of the deceased, died about a fortnight after the infant was born, leaving the child alive. It was a healthy infant, and was placed by the prisoner in the care of his wife's sister.

Sarah Smith, a married woman, living at 75, Burgrave-road, Plumstead, said she attended the mother of the deceased infant in her confinement. She had a very favourable time, and no medical man was in attendance. She went on all well until the fourth day, when witness found her suffering from sickness and purging, with great thirst, a burning sensation of the stomach, and a convulsive action of the hands and face. She asked her what she had taken, and she replied nothing, but what witness had ordered her. She felt uneasy about her, and went to Mr. Atkins, a chemist, who gave her a bottle of medicine. Witness told Mr. Atkins she was not satisfied with it, and thought that something had been given her, and if it came on again she determined to call in medical aid. The medicine did her good, and she partially recovered; but two days afterwards she was again seized with the same alarming symptoms, having all the appearance of poisoning. Witness again went to Mr. Atkins and procured another bottle of medicine, and expressed the same doubts to him. On Monday morning it was evident she was fast sinking, and Mr. Wise, jun., of Plumstead-road, attended, and said there was some thing wrong in the bowels, and it was hard to say what was the cause of it. Some of the symptoms were those which attended inflammation of the mucous coat of the stomach.

The magistrate said that the fact of the woman having died under symptoms of poisoning, coupled with the charge against the man of murdering his own child, rendered the case one of great suspicion, and ordered Inspector Townsend to communicate with the coroner to issue an order to have the body exhumed, and the contents of the stomach sent to an eminent professor of chemistry for analysis, and requested Dr. Stuart to be present on the occasion.

The prisoner, who was remanded, left the dock apparently unconcerned, and remarked in the police cell to the inspector, "Well, they can only hang me for it."

During the hearing of the case the court was intensely crowded.

CRUEL TREATMENT OF A SERVANT GIRL.

On Monday morning, at the Town Hall, Windsor, William Adolphus Roberts, the landlord of the Prince of Wales's Tavern, Baron Conyngham, and Baron of Hengrove, premier baron in the peerage of Ireland, was again brought before Mr. W. B. Harris, the mayor, and Messrs. Driver and Holderness, the borough magistrates, on the charge of feloniously injuring Adelaide Dunton. Owing to the shock which the girl's system had received the case has been from time to time remanded in order to give time for recovery. She was, however, sufficiently recovered to attend the court, and, with her mother, was present in the hall during a considerable portion of the proceedings. She is a rather pretty girl, apparently older than the age given—twelve years. The hall was thronged with an eager audience, the nature of the charge against Roberts having created the deepest interest among the public. Mr. J. Brickwell, surgeon of the Windsor Royal Infirmary, was re-examined, and in addition to his former evidence, stated that the girl was discharged from the infirmary on the 12th inst. There were no bones broken. She remained insensible with intermissions about a week or nine days. In the intervals of her insensibility she made use of bad language. After being remanded with her improved in that respect. Adelaide Dunton was then sworn and gave her evidence with great agitation. She said she had been in the service of Roberts eight months. She was, however, sufficiently recovered to attend the court, and, with her mother, was present in the hall during a considerable portion of the proceedings. She is a rather pretty girl, apparently older than the age given—twelve years. The hall was thronged with an eager audience, the nature of the charge against Roberts having created the deepest interest among the public. Mr. J. 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General News.

one time since
English vessel at
consulate. This
English officer
re-hoisted, and
States. We
it satisfied with
English Govern-
ment to President
the Sandwich

The Bishop of Chester is dead. The deceased prelate was the son of Mr. John Graham, of Durham. He was born in 1794; was appointed probate of Lincoln in 1834; and made Clerk of the Closets in 1849. He was formerly rector of Willingham, in Cambridgeshire, and also chaplain to the late Prince-Consort. He was consecrated in 1848. He was patron of forty-seven livings; and the annual value of the see of Chester is about £4,500. He was a Liberal in politics.

The Bouen journals state that a young Englishman was suddenly seized with delirium while taking a ticket for Havre at the railway-station in the Rue Verte. He began shouting and gesticulating like a madman, and, throwing down some bundles he was carrying, ran off at full speed, followed by several persons who happened to be near. On reaching Rue Napoleon III, he entered a house, and managing to get on the roof, began to pull off the slates and throw them at the people who had collected below. Some sergeants de ville managed to secure him. The poor fellow was taken to the police-office, and after being examined by a doctor, was conveyed to the lunatic asylum at Quartermare.

The Hon. Richard Bethell, the eldest son of the Lord Chancellor, who was recently proclaimed an outlaw, and whose pecuniary difficulties are well known, was arrested by one of the sheriff's officers for Berks while enjoying the sport at the Ascot racecourse. The hon. gentleman was taken on a writ issued at the suit of a London creditor, and was soon afterwards conveyed to Reading and lodged in the county House of Correction.

A PARTRIDGE's nest was found at Thistletonwood, Cumberland, the other day, containing seventeen partridge's eggs and six common hen's eggs. Strange to say, a partridge and a hen were found sitting together upon the nest.

The *Gazette de Cambrai* states that the following sedition pamphlet was found at the lodgings of a hawker, who was arrested in the village of Neuilly for singing the *Marseillaise*, and for having sold a sedition song concluding with "Vive la République!" "What is a king? He is a reasonable animal without feathers, who walks on two paws. He is a man paid by his weight—sometimes 100,000,000fr., like Louis XIV; sometimes 24,000,000fr., like Louis XVIII; sometimes 12,000,000fr., like Louis Philippe; sometimes 30,000,000fr., like Napoleon. He is a man to whom thirty millions of individuals are given to be cared for no more nor less than a flock of turkeys, not at one sou a head, but at one franc—a man who quietly enjoys the produce of his flock without forgetting to shear them sometimes, and each of whom he transfers after his death to his son or relative—a man who has a right to put innocent men to death, because it is his pleasure to do so—to convert infamous favourites into bishops and generals—a man who caused people to tremble formerly, but who now amuses them—a man who is one day raised by barricades, and the next day overthrown by barricades."

At Whitford in Devonshire enormous mushrooms have sprung up, some measuring fifteen inches in diameter.

A TAILOR in Conquer-Angus, who had a pig which got one of its legs broken, has replaced the injured limb with a wooden one. It is curious to see the animal hobbling about, but it is thriving as well as it did before the accident.—*Edinburgh Courant*.

The Duke of Wellington has addressed the following letter to his tenantry at Stratfield Saye:—"Dear sir,—I think it right to explain clearly to you my feeling regarding the exercise of your vote. It is a trust imposed upon you for the advantage of the country, and the responsibility for the proper exercise of it rests on yourself alone. It is placed by the country in your hands, not in mine, and I beg you distinctly to understand that no one has any authority for stating that I wish to bias you in favour of any candidate. I am yours, &c., WELLINGTON."

The widow of the late Duke of Northumberland has intimated her wish to give to the National Lifeboat Institution the cost of a lifeboat, its equipment and transporting carriage, in memory of her late husband, who was for many years the president of the Lifeboat Institution, and who took much interest in its objects. The duchess added that she would like the lifeboat to be called the Algernon and Eleanor—their united names—and suggested that it might be placed on the Northumberland coast, the native county of the late duke.

News has been received by telegraph from Alexandria of the occurrence there of several cases of decided cholera, which has created no little alarm in that city at this unusually hot season. When, however, the filthy habits of portions of the population are considered, together with the bad drainage of the town, the manifestation of such a disease at this time of the year should not excite any surprise. We have just learnt that seven days' quarantine have been placed on arrival from Alexandria, in consequence of the receipt of two telegrams—one by his excellency the governor, and the other by a mercantile firm here—stating that foul bills of health would be issued to ships leaving Alexandria after the 10th inst.—*Malta Times*, June 15.

THE FATAL ACCIDENT AT THE GROSVENOR HOTEL.—On Monday, Mr. Bedford, the coroner for Westminster, resumed the inquiry into the cause of the fall of a "lift" at this hotel, whereby one man was killed on the spot, and a second so seriously injured that he died on Thursday week. The name of the first was Thomas Rosebrook, and of the second Emile Caussement. The evidence taken on this and the first occasion showed that the lift was properly inspected and oiled by an engineer about six o'clock on the night the accident happened, and that about four hours later it was proceeding to the top floor from the bottom with an ordinary load, and had got some distance on the journey, when the "cage" (as the lift itself is called) gave a shock and descended rapidly, and was struck through by some of the machinery, which buried Rosebrook beneath it, and injured others, and among them Caussement, whose skull was fractured, an injury from which it was shown he had died. Mr. Mill, an independent engineer, presented a long report which he had made after inspecting the scene of the accident, and said that the catastrophe had been caused by the giving way of certain portions of the machinery, but for which he could not account other than by supposing that the lift had been subjected to jerks, which had strained certain parts, and which strains could not have been seen. Mr. Eaton, of the firm of Eaton and Son, the well-known engineering firm, entered at length into the details connected with the construction of the lift, and stated that the accident was entirely unlooked-for. Dr. Johnson gave testimony to the care which the lift man bestowed upon the working of the machine, and the coroner, in summing up, thanked the jury for the attention they had given to the inquiry, as evidenced by the questions they had asked, and charged them to return a verdict, if they thought there was the least blame, to mark their sense; but if they thought the affair was wholly accidental, and that there was no blame due to any one, to return a verdict of "Accidental death." This verdict was immediately returned, and Major Murray, the chairman of the company, assured the jury that the best skill which could be obtained in the refitting of the lift should be employed, and that any other accident should be impossible. The coroner and jury expressed their pleasure at hearing this, and the proceedings terminated.

A FINE T-BATE WRITING-PAPER for 2s. (or free by post for 2s. 2d. stamps), lined with Writing paper, ENVELOPES, Seals and Pins, post-cards, &c. THE PUZE OF TWENTY GUINEAS AND SILVER MEDALS were given by the SOCIETY OF ARTS for its utility, durability, and cheapness. 30,000 have already been sold. To be had of PARKINS and GOTTS, 25, Oxford-street, London.—[Advertisement]

ANNIVERSARY OF THE BATTLE OF WATERLOO.

The fiftieth anniversary of this memorable and decisive battle has just passed; we, therefore, avail ourselves of the opportunity of making the present issue of the *Penny Illustrated Weekly News*, a special Waterloo number. Volumes have been written up on this celebrated battle from all points of view; hence the incidents given in our illustrations will be generally familiar without requiring a description here. Indeed, to detail them would occupy too much of our space. We must therefore content ourselves with giving the following extract from the Rev. Mr. Gleig's "Story of the Battle of Waterloo":—

THE DECISIVE CHARGE AT WATERLOO.

"It was now eight o'clock in the evening, or perhaps a little later. The physical strength of the combatants on both sides had become well-nigh exhausted, and on the part of the English there was a fervent desire to close with the enemy, and bring matters to an issue. Up to the present moment, however, the Duke had firmly restrained them. For all purposes of defensive warfare they were excellent troops; the same blood was in their veins which had stirred their more veteran comrades of the Peninsular; but, as has elsewhere been explained, four-fifths of the English regiments were raw levies, second battalions to march over with which in the presence of a skilful enemy might have been dangerous. Steadily, therefore, and with a wise caution the Duke held them in hand, giving positive orders to each of his generals that they should not follow up any temporary success, so as to endanger the consistency of their lines, but return after every charge to the crest of the hill, and be content with holding that. Now, however, the moment was come for acting on a different principle. Not by Adam and Maitland alone, but by the brigades of Ompteda, Pack, Kempt, and Lambert, the enemy had been overthrown with prodigious slaughter, and all equally panted to be let loose. Moreover, from minute to minute the sound of firing in the direction of Planchenoit became more audible. It was clear, therefore, that even young troops might be slipped in pursuit without much hazard to their own safety, and the Duke let his people go. The lines of infantry were simultaneously formed, the cavalry mounted and rode on, and then a cheer began on the right, which flew like electricity throughout the entire position. Well was it understood, especially by those who, on a different soil and under a warmer sun, had often listened to similar music. The whole line advanced, and scenes commenced of fiery attack and resolute defence—of charging horsemen and infantry stern, such as there is no power, either in pen or pencil, adequately to describe.

"It might favour of invidiousness were I, in dealing with this part of my subject, to specify particular brigades or regiments, as if they more than others had distinguished themselves. The case was not so. Every man that day did his duty—making allowance, of course, for the proportion of weak hearts which move in the ranks of every army, and seize the first favourable opportunity that presents itself of providing for their own safety. And probably it will not be received as a stain upon the character of British troops if I venture to hazard a conjecture, that in the army of Waterloo these were as numerous as any which the Duke of Wellington ever commanded. Accident, however, and their local situation in the battle, necessarily bring some corps more conspicuously into view than others, and at this stage of the fight Adam's infantry, with Vivian's hussars, had the good fortune to take in some sort the lead. The former followed up their success against the Imperial Guard with an impetuosity which nothing could resist. They left the whole of their dismounted comrades behind them, and seemed to themselves to be completely isolated, when Vivian's hussars, whom Lord Uxbridge had ordered on, swept past them. For there was seen on the rise of the enemy's ascent a body of cavalry collected, which gathered strength from one moment to another, and threatened ere long to become again formidable. It was of vital importance that it should be charged and overthrown ere time was given to render it the nucleus of a strong rear guard; and against it, by the Duke's personal command, the hussar brigade was directed. Loudly it was in enterprises and gallantry cheered one another as these rivals in enterprise and gallantry cheered one another as the British horsemen galloped past, and both caught a fresh impulse from the movement.

"Adam's brigade moved steadily on; Maitland's marched in support of it; and down from their 'mountain throne' the rest of the infantry moved in succession. The cavalry came first into play. It was observed, as they pushed on, that at the bottom of the descent two squares stood in unbroken order. These were the battalions of the Guard which had been drawn up to support the advance of the French columns; and, though grievously incommoded by the swarms of fugitives which rushed down upon them, still kept their ranks. A portion of the cavalry wheeled up and faced them. It is a serious matter to charge a square on which no impression has been made, and probably Vivian, with all his chivalry, would have hesitated to try the encounter, had he not seen that Adam was moving towards the further face of one of these masses with the apparent design of falling upon it. He did not therefore hesitate to let loose a squadron of the 10th, which, headed by Major Howard, charged home, and strove, though in vain, to penetrate. The veterans of the French Guard were not to be broken. They received the hussars on their bayonets, cut down many with their fire, and succeeded in retreating in good order, though not without loss. Moreover, just at this moment one battery, which had escaped the general confusion, opened upon the flank of Adam's brigade, while another came galloping across the front of the 18th Hussars, as if seeking some position whence they in like manner might enfilade the line of advance which the British troops had taken. But these latter were instantly charged, the gunners cut down, and the pieces taken; while the former soon fell into the hands of the 52nd regiment, which changed its front for a moment, and won the trophy.

"Darkness now began to set in, and the confusion in the French ranks became so great as to involve, in some degree, the pursuers in similar disorder. The more advanced cavalry got so completely entangled among crowds of fleeing men and horses, that they could neither extricate themselves, nor deal their blows effectually. Moreover, as the night深ened, and the Prussians began to arrive at the scene of action, more than one awkward reconnoitre took place, which was with difficulty stayed. Nevertheless, the general was not checked. Down their own slope, across the valley, as the face of the enemy's hill, and beyond the station of La Belle Alliance, the British line marched triumphantly. They literally walked over the dead and dying, the numbers of which they were continually augmenting. Guns, tumbrils, ammunition wagons, drivers—the whole material, in short, of the dissolved army remained in their possession. Once or twice some battalions endeavoured to withstand them, and a particular corps of 'grenadiers à cheval' contrived, amid the wreck of all around, to retain their order. But the battalions were charged, rolled up, and dissolved in succession, while the horsemen effected no higher triumph than to quit the field like soldiers. Still the battle raged at Planchenoit, and on the left of it, where Lobau and the Young Guard obstinately maintained themselves, till the tide of fugitives from the rear came rolling down upon them, and they too felt that all was lost. Then came the Prussians pouring in. Then, too, the Duke, feeling that the victory was won, caused the order for a general halt to be passed; and regiments by regiment the weary but victorious English lay down upon the ground, which they had won.

"It is well known that throughout this magnificent advance the Duke was up with the foremost of his people. Nothing stopped him—nothing stood in his way. He charged on Adam's brigade, and halted beyond its front. He spoke to the skirmishers, and mingled with them, till at last one of his staff ventured to remonstrate against the manner in which he was exposing himself.

"You have no business here, sir," was the frank and soldier-like reply; "we are getting into enclosed ground, and your life is too valuable to be thrown away." "Never mind," replied the Duke; "let them fire away. The battle's won, and my life is of no consequence now." And thus he rode on, regardless of the musketry which whistled about him. The fact is, that though he had put a machine in motion which no resistance could stop, he was still determined to superintend its working to the last moment; and the further the night closed in, the more determined he was to observe for himself what ever dispositions the enemy might have made. Accordingly, keeping ahead of his own line, and mingling, as has just been stated, with the skirmishers, he pushed on till he passed to a considerable distance beyond La Belle Alliance, and there satisfied himself that the rout was complete. At last he reined up his horse, and turned him towards Waterloo. He rode, at this time, well nigh alone. Almost every individual of his personal staff had fallen, either killed or wounded.

"Thus was fought, and thus ended, one of the greatest battles of modern times—if its results be taken into account, perhaps the most important battle of which history makes mention. It began amid a drizzling rain, was continued under a canopy of heavy clouds, was lighted up for a few moments by the rays of a setting sun, and did not terminate till after the moon had risen."

INSUBORDINATION AT SANDHURST.

THE cadets at Sandhurst are resolved to prove themselves incapable of comprehending or practising the first rule of the service they aspire to—obedience. Lately they went so far as to shut themselves up in a neighbouring fort, and on pretext of some fancied grievance to remain there some hours, setting all authority at naught. An inquiry was made, the Duke of Cambridge treating the offenders with much leniency—containing himself, we believe, with giving the offenders some good advice. He warned them, however, that if anything of the sort occurred again he would behave with severity. Apparently there was ground for hoping it would not be necessary to carry his threat into execution; indeed, the cadets are hampered by so few regulations that they must, it would be imagined, have found it difficult to be disobedient. Yet they contrived, on the very last evening of the term, to be guilty of conduct grossly insubordinate and ungentlemanlike. Last Monday was the day appointed for breaking up and for the Commander-in-Chief to award commissions to the successful candidates. The half-year had been got through with tolerable quiet and success. Sunday had drawn to a close, and but fourteen hours remained before the departure of the cadets homeward, when, about ten o'clock in the evening, the subalterns of the B company, in pursuance of orders and custom, visited the dormitories under his charge. He found that a party of the cadets had assembled for a carouse, some wine having been introduced into the bath-room. The subaltern—a Lieutenant in the army—ordered the cadets to their rooms, and proceeded to confiscate the liquor. This last measure was more than the free and independent cadets could submit to. They vented their indignation in howls, and from that indecent but innoxious method of expressing opinion, proceeded to throw water and boots at the head of the hated disciplinarian. Not content with this soldier-like manifestation of their disregard of discipline—this proof that they were no respecters of person—these young English gentlemen rose at an early hour next morning to break the Lieutenant's windows, while the wife of that gentleman was yet sleeping. On Monday the Duke of Cambridge arrived according to appointment, called the insubordinate company into their dining-hall, and severely rebuked them. He told them that he had already warned them that he would not pass over another act of insubordination, and expressed a tolerably clear opinion that they were a parcel of scots. Whatever might have been the conduct of the Lieutenant, their conduct was without excuse. He concluded by announcing his decision that the B company should be detained, and all the commissions awarded to it withheld till the ring-leaders were given up; and also that the ring-leaders should not be permitted to enter her Majesty's service. After his departure a court of inquiry was held, and a meeting of the B company took place at the same time as this meeting. The cadets agreed to strike out all those who had qualified for commissions without purchase, and then to ballot among the remainder for the purpose of deciding who should be given up. To those on whom the lot thus fell were added a few of the most notoriously ill-behaved of the cadets. The end of the affair was that the offending company were allowed to proceed to their homes that night, the cadets designated as ring-leaders being ordered to attend at the Horse Guards on a future day. It remains to be seen whether the Duke will carry out the stern decision he has announced. The worst part of all such punishments is that the blow falls as much upon the families of the offenders, who have, perhaps, pinched and striven to secure their boys the means of entering an honourable and secure profession. The discipline of the Royal Military College is certainly in a bad state, and it is necessary that effectual measures should be adopted to re-establish it, and prevent the taint of insubordination spreading to the young officers of the army. The offenders cannot urge the excuse of extreme youth, for their ages range from sixteen to two or three and twenty. If old enough to hold commissions they may fairly be expected to show themselves fitted for the trust as regards that first duty of a soldier—obedience. Still, altogether to blight their career is an extreme measure, and justice may, perhaps, be satisfied by detaining for a year, or until they show themselves fitted for the gift, the bestowal of those commissions of which at present they are clearly not worthy.—*Pall-mall Gazette*.

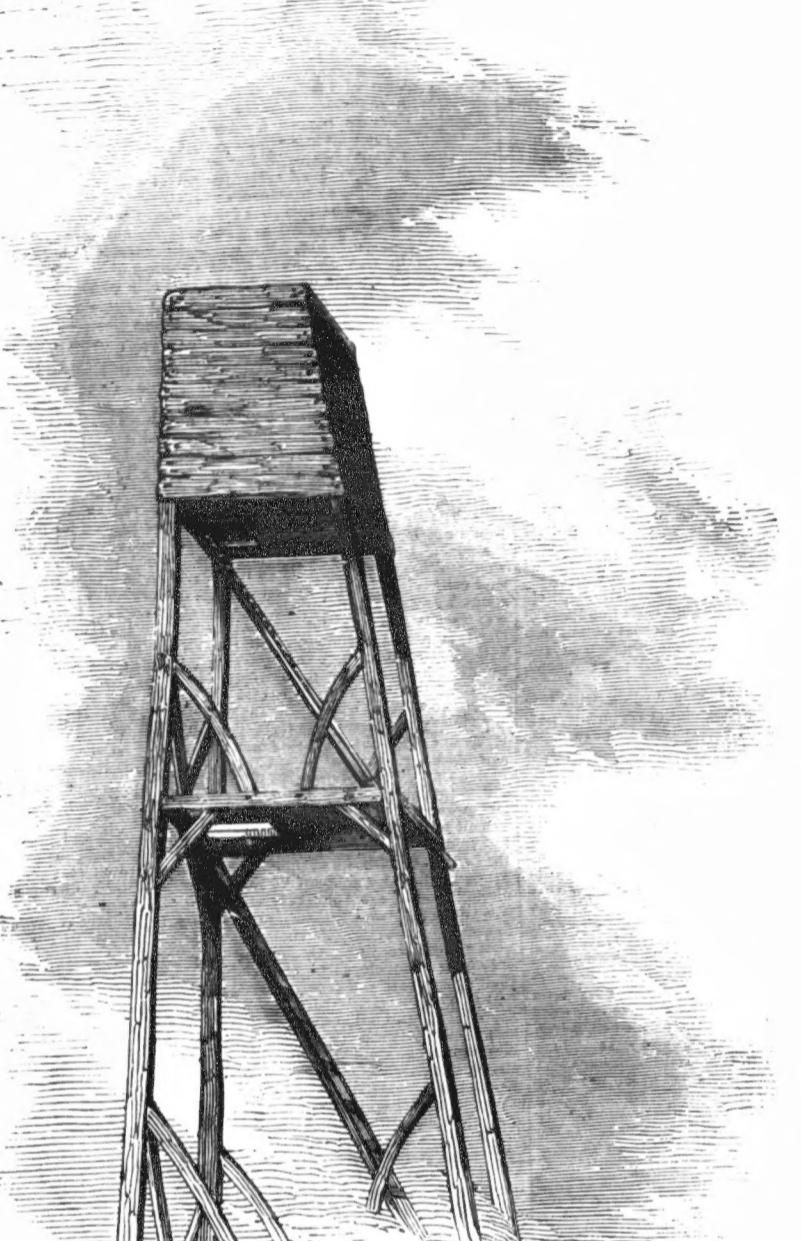
A NEW INFERNAL MACHINE.—The *Messager du Midi* publishes the following letter from Toulon, dated 11th inst., describing a new and very destructive infernal machine:—"The maritime powers, who spend fabulous sums in order to discover a system of iron-plating for rendering vessels invulnerable, seek at the same time the means of destroying them as quickly as possible. It is with the latter object that a decisive experiment was made here of an electrical machine invented by the maritime prefect, a vice-admiral. The result exceeded all expectation; and henceforth, thanks to the new infernal machine, we shall be able to dispense with all dykes, batteries, and other old expedients hitherto employed for the defence of the ports and roads of the empire. If ever an enemy's squadron ventures to come before a French port, it will be easily pulverised before having time to fire a single cannon shot. This was demonstrated by the fact that an old ship twenty-five yards long by ten broad was raised from the water, shattered to fragments, and sunk in less than a second, at a simple signal from the inventor. The destructive effects of this machine are so terrible, that it was allowed there was no iron-clad vessel solid enough to resist such a shock. What is very remarkable in this new engine of war is, that it is not necessary for the enemy's vessel to strike it in order to produce the explosion, as with the Russian and American submarine torpedoes. The French system is surer, and, above all, more expeditious. The electric spark reaches the enemy's vessel, and destroys it with the rapidity of lightning."

In consequence of the Reduction in Duty, Horniman's Teas are now supplied by the Agent's Eighteenth car in Charing-cross. Every Genuine Packet is guaranteed to be in full weight.

THE PHILOSOPHY OF A GOOD WAR.—A book to the character and conduct of the war, a proof of taste and sense—in fact a good book that a machine is a poor weapon for the prevailing fashion of progress and improvement in the conduct of civilized society. WALKER'S *Good War* and *Bad War* hats are unequalled in quality and sole; the shapes being in every variety, are suitable to all forms. To improve the memory it would be well to repeat frequently that WALKER'S Hat Manufactory is No. 49, Crawford-street (corner of Seymour-place), Marylebone.—[Advertisement.]



FIFTIETH ANNIVERSARY OF THE BATTLE OF WATERLOO.



NAPOLEON'S PLATFORM AT WATERLOO. (See page 19.)



MEETING OF WELLINGTON AND BLUCHER.



DEATH OF PICTON.



THE LAST TRIBUTE TO THE BRAVE.



LORD HILL AND THE



DEFENCE OF HOU



SHAW, THE LIFE



TROOPS DEFIL

L.O.O.



ND BLUCHER.



THE BRAVE.



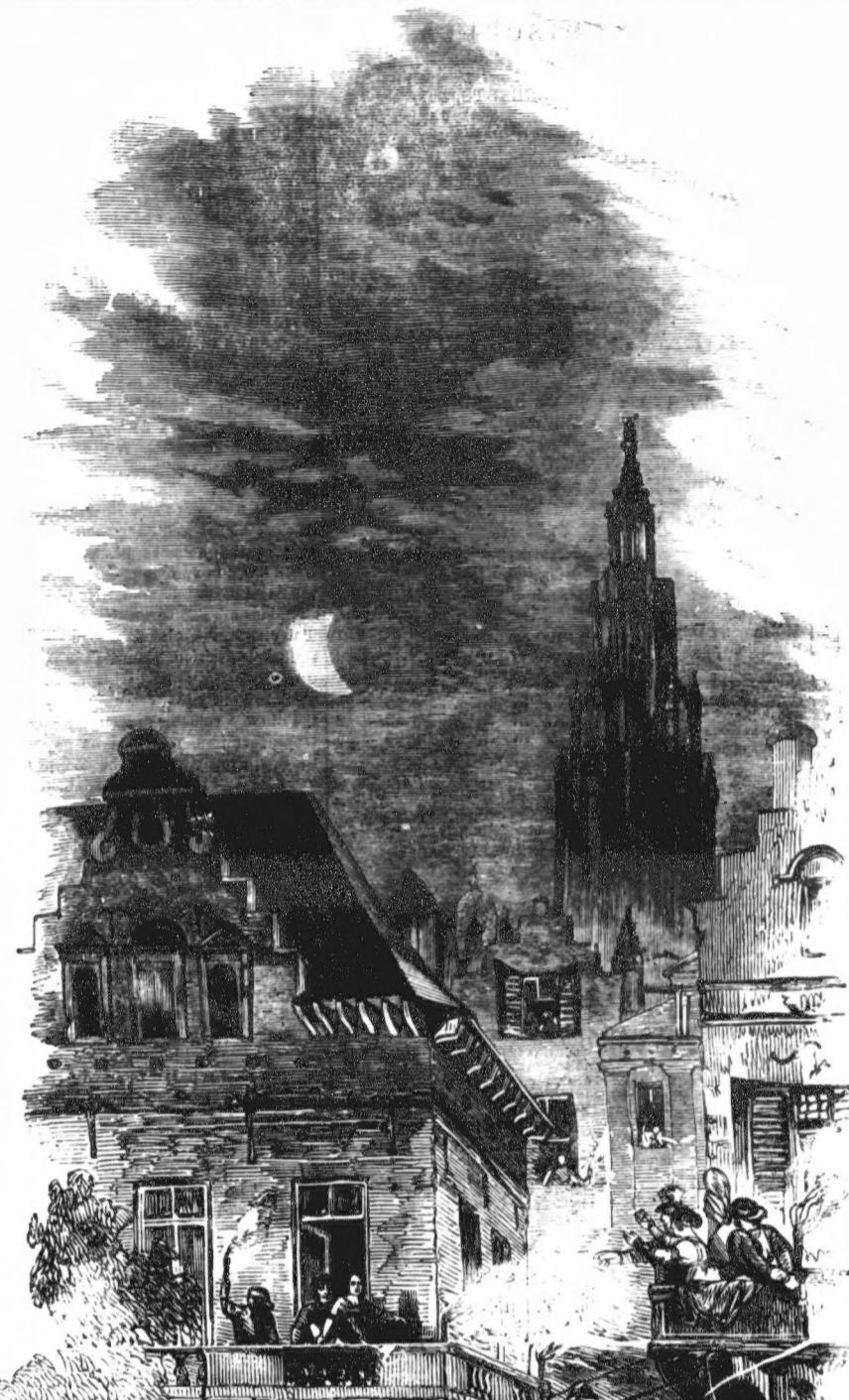
LORD HILL AND THE 13TH DRAGOONS.



DEFENCE OF HOUGOMONT.



SHAW, THE LIFE GUARDSMAN.



TROOPS DEFILING FROM THE NAMUR GATE, BRUSSELS, THE NIGHT BEFORE THE BATTLE. (See page 19.)

The Court.

sixth court at Buckingham Palace on Saturday evening, accompanied by their Royal Highnesses, Princess Louise, and Princess Beatrice, left twelve o'clock, and on arriving in London drove home to visit the Princess of Wales. The present arrangement, it is believed, will pay a visit to the same month, and then, after a residence in London, will proceed to Germany to inaugurate a monument at Gotha to the Prince Consort, of all the royal family at that place, including the Prince and Princess of Wales; and doubtless many young German families will assist in the solemnity. The year her Majesty will, most probably, make a short visit to Scotland. The movements of the Prince and Princess are not yet decided on, but it is believed they will be led to Frogmore for a short sojourn, as we are to report that the progress of the health of the Princess is satisfactory.—*Court Journal*.

Sporting.

TTING AT TATTERSALL'S.

MONDAY.—It is one of the most important of the year. The general that the non-professionals, or, as they are called, the "gentlemen," had at Ascot, a more ordinary muster of the "dandies" was fully expected at Tattersall's to day. And the correctness of their speculations, for the their satellites came pouring in during the hours last at the limits of the subscription-room were in large attendance, especially in such hot weather. Wagers were adjusted in the most satisfactory manner, and odds and ends of Epsom were reproduced, and, in addition to the perfect satisfaction of those who

1,000 to 50 agst Janitor (t); 1,000 to 40 agst to 400 agst Bertie (t); 1,000 to 45 agst Tom- to 22 agst Robichaud (t); 1,000 to 20 agst Strith- to 20 agst Bob Chambers (t).

PRACTICAL GARDENER.

NING OPERATIONS FOR THE WEEK.

MONDAY.—Mulch and cover the ground about the roots of trees; put in cuttings of pansies; thin out plants of tulips, and tie up the strongest; shade ranunculus, etc., coming into bloom to be well watered. Remove heat, to prolong the bloom; herbaceous plants, rocket, &c., coming into bloom to be well watered. Shady, airy places; but do not remove the offsets of tulips when the foliage has thoroughly faded; do not mow lawns too frequently.

TUESDAY.—Continue to prepare ground for winter advantage of the first shower to get in brocoli, cabbage, &c. Sow carrots, plant out capsicum, &c., apart. Water cucumbers on ridges, and mulch with litter. Keep tomatoes trained to the wall, and supplied with water; also water celery abundantly. Sow onions, and clear weeds, caterpillars, &c.

WEDNESDAY.—Finally thin peach and nectarine trees; continue to stop foreright shoots of wall trees. Lay others in pots for forcing.

PRINCESS DAGMAR OF DENMARK.—The ladies of Denmark upon presenting the Princess Dagmar with a symphony at the death of the late Czarewitch, consist of a Bible bound in violet velvet. Scarcely on the right side, however, is visible, being in a superb setting in repoussé gold of the purest gold. At the four corners of the cover are medallions of the Evangelists, and in the centre figures after the style of the Resurrection of Christ. The centre figure represents the Resurrection of Christ on either side being St. Nicholas and St. Mary kneeling. The figure representing the Resurrection is surrounded by four seraphs. Below the image of Christ is the inscription "Death, where is thy victory?" At the bottom, "Grave, where is thy victory?" Upon the book are engraved in Slavonic letters the date (Russian style) of the Grand Ducal heir, 12th April, 1865. The letters upon the Bible are from the manufacturers of the marker in the Bible was made in the convent of the Order of the Holy Cross.

It consists of a ribbon of brocade of fine pearls; one in gold after the Byzantine taste, the other being in the form of a small round cushion, upon which are engraved pearls the following words:—"Thy will be done." The Bible is made of the wood of the plane tree, silver, with ornaments of the present day, also with the inscription in Slavonic letters, "To the Princess Marie Dagmar." In the centre of the Moscow arms, representing St. George the victory of the Bible is ornamented with five magnificent Solitaires, upon a gold ground.

ANOTHER FATAL EXPLOSION IN A BALLOON.—Recently a village named Lamberger gave a *fête* at Agram, in which had been announced to terminate with a balloon ascent. Just as the balloon ascended an iron pipe exploded, killing three persons on the spot and leaving serious wounds on others that six of them died in the course of the night. The mob would have torn the pieces had he not been protected by the police, who took him into custody.

RECTOR OF STANHOPE.—This celebrated rector has been by the decease of the rector, the Rev. W. N. Darnell, of the age of eighty-seven. It was worth £5,000 a year, and the deceased by the Bishop of Exeter in 1831 in the canonry in Durham Cathedral, still held by the rector. An Act passed in 1858 the rector will now be of £1,650 a year, the excess being appropriated to raising of six specified livings to £400 a year each, and of £100 in the diocese, to be selected by the Bishop of Durham.

RECENT RAILWAY ACCIDENT.—No less than 200 ex- insurance tickets were issued by the Railway Passengers' Company for the train that ran off the line at Rednal, the injured in the collision near Keynsham and in the Staplehurst also insured. Mr. James Dunn, who was paid only 4d for a return journey insurance ticket, and was entitled to £500.

Theatricals, Music, &c.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.—The first representation of Meyerbeer's "Les Huguenots" took place on Saturday evening, and the extraordinarily powerful cast resulted in the house being literally crammed to the ceiling. Mlle. Titien, undoubtedly the first lyric actress of the age, has already won most enviable laurels in the character of Valentine, and on this occasion her transcendent power in delineating the intense passion and despair of Meyerbeer's heroine was more impressive than ever. No utterance of devotion and womanly tenderness could be given with greater meaning, and, at the same time, perfect refinement, than Mlle. Titien's confession of love for Raoul, in the celebrated duet preceding the massacre. The enthusiasm was immense, and the gifted vocalist was called before the curtain twice at the end of the act. Mlle. Lima de Murka was no doubt an infinite advantage to the cause of the opera, and Marguerite de Valois has never had a more thoroughly competent representative. The popular soprano's wonderful facility in rapid passages, and her invariably true intonation, were, as usual, perfectly evident, from the time she first appeared to her final exit. A vocalist of Mlle. de Murka's remarkable talent has rarely been seen in this character by the London opera-goers. M. Joulin was earnest, painstaking, and musically correct throughout his version of Raoul. In the "love duet" with Valentine, M. Joulin displayed considerable histrionic power, and acted up to his incomparable partner with a simple earnestness which was very effective. We have the pleasant duty of recording the entire and unqualified success of a new *basso profondo*, Herr Kokitschki, who sang and acted the brave old soldier, Marcel, hitherto equalled only by Herr Formes. The voice of the new comer is one of magnificent quality and extraordinary strength, besides which Herr Kokitschki is nothing less than a perfect actor. He may be heartily congratulated on having, by means of this one representation, laid the foundation for a fame which can but be permanent in this country. Madame Trebelli was encored in one of her songs, and sang the music of the page, Urbano, with a graceful vivacity and finish impossible to excel. When an artist of Mr. Santley's great natural gifts and matured excellence undertakes a part such as De Nevers we may be sure every point will be brought out with rare force, and the talent of the vocalist invest it with an interest which it never before awakened to the same extent. Such is emphatically the case with Mr. Santley's De Nevers. Signor Bosi appeared as Meru, Signor Foli made an effective St. Bris, and Signori Filippi and Casabon played the Huguenot soldiers and De Ritz. The orchestral duties were performed in an irreproachable manner under Signor Arditi's direction, and the various choral effects, including the Ratspiel and the Benediction of the poigards, were given with commendable steadiness for a first night's performance. The entire representation may form some idea of their extent, it may be stated that the orchestra is double the width of the dome of St. Paul's, and that at one performance of "Israel in Egypt," at a previous Handel Festival, upwards of 37,000 persons were present.

GALLERY OF ILLUSTRATION.—Whilst Mr. and Mrs. German Reed are successfully continuing their very agreeable musical and mimical illustrations of "A Peculiar Family," a new attraction has been added to the entertainment by their most valuable conductor, Mr. John Parry. This clever artist has substituted for the pleasure of "Mrs. Roseleaf at the Seaside" a new vehicle for his amusing powers, under the title of "Recollections, Vocal and Instrumental." These noteworthy memoranda from his musical notebook include some graphically related reminiscences of the popular and peculiar singers Mr. John Parry has encountered from time to time. The audience heartily receives these new proofs of the versatility of Mr. John Parry.

COVENT GARDEN.—The director of the Royal Italian Opera is singularly unfortunate this year with his new singers. From Madame Galotti, who made her *début* in "Norma" on Saturday evening, brilliant success had been anticipated, and the friends of the theatre went so far as to assert that Grisi and Titien had at length found a dangerous rival. With these great artists Madame Galotti cannot in any way be compared, having nothing great to boast of either as a singer or actress. She has excellencies, however, which far surpass those of Grisi and Titien. Her voice is of fine quality, more especially in the middle register, that she has got the true Italian style and method, that her feeling and expression are undeniably, and that she shows a large stage experience. Her desire is that her singing is too measured and precise, thereby depriving it of that freedom and ease which are the very soul of success; that she lacks impulse, and that her voice is neither high enough nor strong enough for the grand tragic characters. In the grand trio at the end of the first act, "Ah! non tremare," in which Grisi never failed, in which Mlle. Titien never fails, to transport the audience by their tremendous energy and power of voice, she produced no effect whatever, having neither the physical nor mental means to do so. In the last scene she exhibited becoming pathos, but even here her want of power was insufficient to complete success. Madame Galotti sang the cavatina, "Casta diva" carefully and well. It, however, applause be a criterion, we must own that Madame Galotti achieved a triumphant success. She was cheered and recalled at every opportunity, summoned at the end, and pelted with bouquets. A new tenor, Signor Tasca, made his first appearance in Pouli. He is a loud, coarse singer of the Wachter school, not wanting in energy, and showing some knowledge of the vocal art. He was unanimously applauded for the display of some high chest notes in his first song. Herr Schmid was effective as Orozio.

SADLER'S WELLS.—Miss Catherine Lucette's short management, in conjunction with Mr. Morton Price, closes this (Saturday) evening, when the "Daughter of the Regiment" and the "Ticket-of-Leave Woman" will be produced for Miss Lucette's benefit. Miss Amy Sedgwick, with her usual amiable and kind disposition, gave her services for Mrs. Honnor's benefit here on Tuesday last. Our accomplished actress performed her favourite character of Constance, in "The Love Chase."

AS TLEY'S.—Mr. E. T. Smith's energetic acting-manager took his benefit on Friday evening last at this theatre. A large audience assembled in honour of Shakespeare and Mr. Davis, and the performances appeared to give every satisfaction. "The Two Fools," exhibiting the drolleries of Mr. Widdicombe, was the first piece, but the principal event of the evening was "As You Like It," in which Miss Lucy Rushton, late Theatre Royal Haymarket, played Rosalind for the last time before proceeding to the United States. This lady a personation of the heroine differs, in a material sense, from those of her contemporaries, and is unquestionably original. The entire embodiment of the character showed a disregard of tradition, and a self-reliant energy which will possibly result to Miss Rushton's advantage the other side of the Atlantic. Miss Rushton spoke the farewell lines to the audience with much meaning, and was heartily applauded when led on after the fall of the curtain. Of the performance generally it is unnecessary to speak in detail. A *ballet divertissement*, introducing M. Milano, Miss Fanny Brown, and the attractive corps of the theatre, concluded the entertainments. On Monday Miss Menken reappeared in her celebrated character of Mazeppa. We hear that she will also play William, in the nautical drama of "Black-Eyed Susan," before departing for America. The English opera is still maintained here under the auspices of Mr. Wm. Harrison.

MARYLEBONE.—Saturday evening last was an extra night at this establishment, when "Be�히고" was admirably performed, Mr. Charles Bennett sustaining the part of the Mountebank. This was followed by Tom Fancourt (the "Farmer's Son") singing several comic duets, including "What'll Miss Wobblum say?" and "The Telegraph Girls," with considerable applause. The exciting drama of the "Sea of Ice" concluded the performance. This latter piece is placed on the stage in the most elaborate manner, the mechanical effects being perfectly startling, while the scenery is most excellent. During the past week, Mr. Charles Baynter has appeared in "King Lear." On Wednesday next, Master Willie Cave, the infant Drummer, takes his benefit, and for the first time sustains a character, that of Felix in the drama of "The Children in the Wood." This will be followed by a series of infant instru-

mentalists, singers, dancers, choristers, &c., which will doubtless prove highly attractive.

VICTORIA.—A new drama, entitled "The Power of Gold," was produced here with success on Monday evening last, a full notice of which we must reserve until our next. The Alabama Minstrels also commenced an engagement the same evening, and appeared in a little negro drama, entitled "Down South." These minstrels are all men of colour—some of them are swarthy blacks. Their instrumentation, dancing, and singing, as well as their acting, evoke considerable applause and abundance of laughter. The drama of "The Demon of Darkness" concluded the performance.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—The usual Saturday afternoon concert and promenade took place at the Palace on Saturday, and was attended by upwards of 9,000 persons. The screens which have been erected across the transept for the Handel Festival added greatly to the distinctness with which the voices of the solo singers were heard. After the concert the whole of the great fountains were played. It is expected that a greater number of excursion trains will run into London from all parts of the country on the Handel Festival days than on any previous occasion; arrangements having been made for this purpose between the directors of the Palace and the following eleven railway companies, viz., the London, Brighton, and South Coast; the South-Western; the South-Eastern; the London, Chatham, and Dover; the Great Western; the London and North Western; the Great Northern; the Midland; the Great Eastern; the Manchester, Sheffield, and Lancashire; and the North-Eastern. Trains will run from all the principal stations on these lines between thirty and 100 miles from London, at unusually low fares, to include conveyance by the Brighton line from London to the Crystal Palace and back where needed, as well as admission to the rehearsal.

In concurring with the railway companies in this arrangement, the object of the directors of the Crystal Palace Company has been to afford to persons residing in distant parts of the country almost the same facilities for attending the festival as are available to residents in the metropolis.

The rehearsal commenced at one o'clock yesterday (Friday), and was an epitome of the whole festival, comprising portions of the works to be performed on the Monday, Wednesday, and Friday of next week—viz., "Messiah," "Israel in Egypt," and a selection from Handel's most important works. The solo artists engaged to take part in the rehearsal and at the festival are Mlle. Adeleina Patti, Madame Rudeford, Madame Lemmens-Scherrington, Madame Parepa, Madame Sainton-Dolby, Mr. Sims Reeves, Mr. Cummings, Mr. Weiss, Herr Schmid, and Mr. Santley. That those who have never witnessed the effect of these great musical celebrations may form some idea of their extent, it may be stated that the orchestra is double the width of the dome of St. Paul's, and that at one performance of "Israel in Egypt," at a previous Handel Festival, upwards of 37,000 persons were present.

GALLERY OF ILLUSTRATION.—Whilst Mr. and Mrs. German Reed are successfully continuing their very agreeable musical and mimical illustrations of "A Peculiar Family," a new attraction has been added to the entertainment by their most valuable conductor, Mr. John Parry. This clever artist has substituted for the pleasure of "Mrs. Roseleaf at the Seaside" a new vehicle for his amusing powers, under the title of "Recollections, Vocal and Instrumental." These noteworthy memoranda from his musical notebook include some graphically related reminiscences of the popular and peculiar singers Mr. John Parry has encountered from time to time. The audience heartily receives these new proofs of the versatility of Mr. John Parry.

THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.—At length all the preparations connected with the final departure of this great telegraphic expedition are completed. The Great Eastern will have in her as nearly as possible 7,000 tons of cable, or, including the iron tanks which contain it and the water in which it is sunk, about 9,000 tons in all. In addition to this she has already 7,000 tons of coal on board, and 1,500 tons more still to take in. Her total weight, including engines, will then be rather over 21,000 tons, a stupendous mass for any ship to carry, but well within the capacity of the Great Eastern, of which the measurement tonnage is 24,000. To avoid all chance of accident, the big ship will not approach the Irish coast nearer than twenty or twenty-five miles, and her stay at Valentia will be limited to the time occupied in making a splice with the massive shore end, which, for a length of twenty-five miles from the coast will be laid previous to her arrival. This monstrous shore end, which is the heaviest and strongest piece of cable ever made, will be despatched in a few days, and be laid from the head of a sheltered inlet near Cahirciveen out to the distance we have stated, where the end will be buoyed and watched by the ships of war till the Great Eastern herself comes up. At the bottom of the Atlantic it is needless to say that no volcanic disturbances are apprehended. Along the route on which the cable is to be laid the depths vary from 1,500 to about 2,500 fathoms. The dangerous part of this course has hitherto been supposed to be the sudden dip or bank which occurs about 100 miles off the west coast of Ireland, and where the water was supposed to deepen in the course of a few miles from about 300 fathoms to nearly 2,000. Such a rapid descent has naturally been regarded with alarm by telegraphic engineers, and this alarm has led to a most careful sounding survey of the whole of the supposed bank by Captain Dayman, acting under the instructions of the Admiralty. The result of this shows that the supposed precipitous bank, or submarine cliff, is a gradual slope of nearly sixty miles. Over this long slope the difference between its greatest height and greatest depth is only 8,760 ft., so that the average incline is, in round numbers, about 14.5° per mile. A good gradient on a railway is now generally considered to be 1 in 100 ft., or about fifty-three in a mile, so that the incline on this supposed bank is only about three times that of an ordinary railway.

MR. LEIGH MURRAY'S BENEFIT.—The complimentary benefit to this well-known actor will take place at Drury-lane Theatre on Tuesday morning next, June 27th, under the patronage of the Prince of Wales, and commence at two o'clock with a selection from "Marks and Faces," in which the members of the Adelphi company will appear. Two scenes from "Twelfth Night" will be represented by Mr. Buckstone and the Haymarket company. Mr. Sothorn will appear in the farce of "A Regular Fix," and a very attractive concert, conducted by Mr. Alfred Mellon, will be supported by Miss Louisa Pyne, Madame Sainton-Dolby, and Mr. Santley, with Herr Meyer Luiz as the pianoforte accompanist. A scene from the drama of "The Willow Ope" introduces Mr. J. L. Toole and Mrs. Alfred Mellon. Mr. F. Hobson sings, for the first time in London, the song of "Vilikins and His Dinah," rendered so popular by his father; and Mr. and Mrs. Howard Paul will give a brief quotation from their musical entertainment. Not the least interesting portion of the proceedings will be an *apropos* scene from the brilliant pen of Mr. Shirley Brooks, in which the author has contrived to introduce Mrs. Leigh Murray and Mr. Leigh Murray in the most effective manner. The programme is highly attractive in itself, but the object of it is so laudable that no additional word from us is necessary to commend it to the most cordial support of the whole of the playgoing community.

MISS BATEMAN'S BENEFIT.—The Lycceum Theatre was re-opened for one night on Wednesday, with a special entertainment, for the benefit of the acting manager, Mr. H. Barnett. There was an attractive bill, and the house was well attended.

MR. BENEDICT'S ANNUAL CONCERT.—The annual concert of this distinguished composer, and which is always one of the most interesting events of the season, took place on Wednesday last, at the St. James's Hall. The names of every vocalist and instrumentalist of the company appeared in the programme. The room was crowded, and the concert gave the highest satisfaction.

A LOTTERY FOR A HUSBAND.—In the Highland parish of Abernethy, a young man, of good figure, character, &c., proposes, says a correspondent, to open a lottery under the following conditions:—All widows and maidens who have not attained the age of thirty-two are invited to buy of him a ticket at the price of 10s. After 300 tickets are sold at this figure the drawing will take place. There will be only one prize, and it will be the right of the fortunate lady who wins it to claim the young gentleman for her husband, and partake with him the comfort to be derived from the £150 produced by the lottery. The investment presents higher and more lasting attractions than the prizes usually to be had in art-unions.—*Banffshire Journal*.

GENTLEMEN ONLY.—Avoid the unpleasantness caused by the loss of a brace button, by insisting upon having your trousers fitted with BUSSEY'S PATENT BUTTONS, which never come off, and are fixed at the rate of five per minute. Patentes' Depot, 182, New Oxford-street, W.C.—[Advertisement].

THE VALLEY OF CHAMOUNI AND THE MER DE GLACE.

At the present time of the year, when travelling on the Continent is in fashion, the engraving which we give on page 28 of one of the most picturesque views in Savoy will be interesting to our readers.

Chamouni is now so well known from the accounts of various travellers that little need be said of it here. It is a large and important community, and in its bustle during the summer months resembles an English watering-place. With the exception of some enormous hotels erected here, Chamouni, like other Swiss and Savoy villages, retains its original appearance. The greater portion of the place was burned down in 1855. The grand white mass of Mont Blanc and its accompanying aiguilles and glaciers are very beautiful; so is the valley of Chamouni. By some writers it is said to have a desolate air about it, but with such an environment this can scarcely be the general experience. The valley stands above the level of the sea some 3,370 feet.

The village of Chamouni, or La Prieuré, as it has sometimes been named, from a Benedictine convent established here about the end of the 11th century, was known at a very early period. The original Act for founding the priory, according to the authorities on the subject, bears the seal of Count Aymon and a reference to "Papa Urbano" (Pope Urban II), which fixes the date between 1088 and 1099. This deed conferred a grant of the Vale of Chamouni, from the Col de Balm to the torrent of the Diois near Servoz—about seven and a-half leagues in length by about three in breadth, including the mountain sides and slopes. We gather from this document the origin of the name Chamouni. The words *campus mutinus*, or fortified field, come, as seems most likely, from its mountain boundaries.

The praises of the excursions around Chamouni have been celebrated by writers of various grades. Here is a sample:—

"Above me are the Alps,
The palaces of nature, whose vast walls
Have pinnaclized in clouds their snowy scalps,
And throned eternity in icy balls
Of cold sublimity, where forms and falls
The avalanche, the thunderbolt of snow!
All that expands the spirit, yet appals,
Gather around these summits, as to show
How earth may pierce to heaven, yet leave vain man below."

In the immediate neighbourhood is the celebrated Mer de Glace, the enormous glacier which terminates in the Glacier de Bœ, and the source of the Arveron, in the Valley of Chamouni. From the Montenotte the Mer de Glace is seen to an extent of two leagues up the valley, towards the Mont Perdu and the Aiguilles de Lechon, on either side of which a branch continues; that on the south-west forming the great glacier of Jacou, and that on the east and north-east the glaciers of Lechon and Taledie. The view of this enormous sea of ice is one of the most striking scenes of wonder, but its great extent, from the vast size of every object about it, is not appreciated at first. Directly across the Mer de Glace are some of the finest of those pinnacled mountains which form so striking and peculiar a feature in the Chamouni scenery.

THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.

At length all the preparations connected with the final departure of this great telegraphic expedition are completed. The Great Eastern will have in her as nearly as possible 7,000 tons of cable, or, including the iron tanks which contain it and the water in which it is sunk, about 9,000 tons in all. In addition to this she has already 7,000 tons of coal on board, and 1,500 tons more still to take in. Her total weight, including engines, will then be rather over 21,000 tons, a stupendous mass for any ship to carry, but well within the capacity of the Great Eastern, of which the measurement tonnage is 24,000. To avoid all chance of accident, the big ship will not approach the Irish coast nearer than twenty or twenty-five miles, and her stay at Valentia will be limited to the time occupied in making





BREACH OF PROMISE OF MARRIAGE.

In the Ball Court on Monday, was tried a case Brown v. Head, being an action for breach of promise of marriage. The defendant denied that he made the promise.

Mr. Denman, Q.C., and Mr. H. F. Lewis were counsel for the plaintiff; Mr. Montagu Williams was counsel for the defendant.

The plaintiff is a working tailoress, about thirty-eight years of age, and the defendant is a confectioner about forty years of age, and at the time of the alleged promise was a widower with four children. The plaintiff resided in Queen-street, Long-acre, and the defendant carries on his business at the corner of Little St. Andrew's-street, Seven Dials. The parties had been acquainted with each other for some years, and during defendant's illness, which lasted from December, 1863, till March, 1864, when she died, the plaintiff visited her and attended her in her illness. Plaintiff occasionally attended to the defendant's children after his wife's death, and two months after that event defendant began to intimate to the plaintiff that he thought it was desirable that a matrimonial engagement should take place between them. That was communicated to the plaintiff's married sister, and the result was that the marriage was fixed to take place in the following January, ten months after defendant's wife's death, that being the anniversary of his first marriage, and he alleged as a reason for its taking place on that day, because his first marriage had been a happy one. In December he said he thought January would be too early, and put it off till the following March. As the time drew nigh the plaintiff heard something which led her to imagine that the defendant would not fulfil his promise, and accordingly on the 13th March Mrs. Brown, plaintiff's sister-in-law, called on him and shook hands with him in the shop, but she had no opportunity of speaking to him. She then left, and she and the plaintiff watched until he came out of the shop. They then went to him and spoke to him. He requested them not to make a disturbance in the street, and at his request they went to a public-house and talked the matter over, when they learnt from him that he did not intend to fulfil his promise. Defendant was married on the 21st March last, and on the 22nd Messrs. Lewis and Lewis wrote to him, asking for compensation, but no notice had been taken of it.

Mrs. White, plaintiff's sister, said it was the wish of defendant's deceased wife that he should marry the plaintiff, as she thought the plaintiff would make a good mother to her children. She corroborated the above facts as to the promise of marriage, and the day and church where it should take place. In a conversation with the defendant witness expressed a hope that if he married her sister she would have no children, because two families seldom agreed together. He replied that he hoped she would have two, for then, with the other four, it would make half-a-dozen (laughter), and plaintiff would know how to be a better mother to his first children.

In cross-examination she said her sister was not paid as a charwoman when she attended on Mrs. Head. She had lived with the defendant as his servant. Her (Mrs. White's) husband was present at the above conversation, and at its conclusion they all went and had a drop of gin. (Laughter.)

Mrs. Eleanor Mary Brown, the plaintiff's sister-in-law, gave corroborative evidence as to the promise of marriage. Hearing that the defendant was about to break off the match, she called on him afterwards, with the plaintiff, and waited for him in the street, and at his request they went to a public-house in Oranborow-street, Leicester-square. He there told them that he could not marry the plaintiff, and expressed a wish that she might meet with a good husband as he hoped he should meet with a wife. Witness told him that sort of thing would not suit (laughter), and advised him to withdraw from his second engagement before it was too late. He said he could not. He could not tell her why, but he had not made his own wedding. He said he knew he was a rogue (laughter), and that he had acted as one towards the plaintiff.

Mr. Denman: Were you present at his second marriage?

Witness: No.

Mr. Denman: I thought you went to see him turned off. (Laughter.)

In cross-examination, witness said she took a friendly glass with the defendant at the public-house in Oranborow-street, as no doubt the learned counsel for the defendant would with a friend sometimes (laughter). They did not drink seven or eight glasses of brandy and water between them. She had no doubt the plaintiff put in a word as well as herself in the conversation. Plaintiff did not put her hand into the defendant's pocket and take out 5s. Defendant was not a little intoxicated. Her sister was crying at the time they were in the public-house. They only had two three-penny-worths of hot brandy and water.

The certificate of the second marriage was put in.

The defendant called no witness.

Mr. Denman replied, animadverting on the line of cross-examination that had been suggested with regard to the plaintiff's conduct in the public-house.

Mr. Montagu Williams addressed the jury in mitigation of damages, and observed that his cross-examination relative to what took place in the public-house was merely with a view to show the parties were on friendly terms at the time.

The jury ultimately returned a verdict for the plaintiff—damages £40.

MISTAKEN IDENTITY.—The man who so cleverly obtained £600 worth of money-orders at the Nether Stowey Post-office, near Bridgwater, in Somersetshire, is still at large, although the police and the postal authorities are using every means to capture him. This week they thought they had their man safe; for the detective officer of the metropolis had been watching a gentleman in London who bears a striking resemblance to the person wanted, in the hope of apprehending him when they had made sure of their case. On Tuesday morning the gentleman under surveillance escaped the notice of the police for a time, but in the course of the same morning Mr. Montgomery, the Newcastle postmaster, received a telegram from head-quarters that the gentleman suspected had booked by the express train to Edinburgh, which arrived at Newcastle at 8.55 p.m. The telegram gave a full description of the passenger, and the message was at once placed in the hands of Mr. Sabage, the chief constable. Mr. Sabage then, accompanied by Detective F. West, and acting upon the telegram of Mr. Montgomery's instructions, proceeded to the central station to await the arrival of the train, and when the passengers alighted the gentleman described was observed, and was immediately apprehended. He was taken to the Middlesbrough Police-station, and his luggage was also removed, and both were detained until Wednesday at noon, when from inquiries which were instituted, it was found that he was not the person wanted. His name is Young, and it turns out that he is a farmer from one of the African colonies, whence he arrived in London last week. Mr. Young, naturally aggrieved by his treatment, has placed the matter in the hands of a solicitor, and it is therefore probable that legal proceedings will be taken for the unjust detention.

ADVENTURES OF A FIVE-POUND NOTE.—On Saturday a man named Newman was charged before the Liverpool magistrates with having stolen half of a £5 note. It appeared that he had produced the half-note to a publican named Robinson, and induced him to advance 2s. 4d. upon it, telling him that he should have the other half from Jersey in a week. It was shown, however, that the half-note had in February last been sent in a letter through the post, but had not arrived at its destination. Prisoner said he got it from a man named Griffith, who told him he had it from a man named Johnson, his stepfather, who had found it in the street. The prisoner was remanded for a week.

TRIAL FOR BREACH OF PROMISE OF MARRIAGE.

In the Court of Common Pleas has been tried a case, Davis v. Barnard, being an action to recover damages for a breach of promise of marriage, and the defendant pleaded that he had been exonerated and discharged from his promise, and also the Statute of Limitations.

Mr. H. T. Cole and Mr. Palmer appeared for the plaintiff; and Mr. Hawkins, Q.C., and Mr. Hale for the defendant.

Mr. Cole, in opening the case, said that the parties to this suit were in humble circumstances, the plaintiff being a domestic servant in the employment of Mr. Crowder, a brother of the late judge of this court, and the defendant had been a butler, but had now retired from service, and had taken a respectable lodging-house in Brighton. The plaintiff was thirty-four years of age, and the defendant was thirty-six or thirty-seven. The engagement commenced as far back as 1848, and continued for upwards of twelve years; and though it was broken off in 1854, it was in 1855 again renewed, and was continued as before; so that the attempt of the defendant to get rid of his promise would no doubt utterly fail. The learned counsel read a number of love letters, which were of the ordinary kind between parties in their station of life. In 1850 the defendant wrote:—"My dear Sarah, I hope and trust you have as much pleasure in receiving this as I have in writing these few lines. Wishing you every blessing this world can afford, I am yours ever faithfully, WM BARNARD."

"Whatever lot henceforth be mine,
This heart is fondly ever thine."

On July 5 in the same year the defendant wrote:—"My cruel destiny bids me roam far from my own friends; you must keep up your spirits; and do not think, though I am far from you, that I shall ever forget you. Your ever constant, WM. BARNARD." In 1854 there seemed to have been some little interruption of the courtship, for the defendant wrote, referring to the "base and unmanly conduct that you have experienced from me," and thanking her ten thousand times for her kindness to him. In April, 1856, the defendant again seemed desirous of breaking off the match. He said, "My dear Sarah, out of the love I bear you, what was proposed when I saw you must be forgot. How could I dare to bring you to poverty and ruin, than which nothing else seems before me? But whatever my lot, wherever I go, dear to me will you be?"

Again he wrote, saying that the correspondence must cease, and added, "I trust you will take a right view of the case, for I can assure you honestly no selfish motive influences me, which time will prove."

In May, 1858, however, the defendant again wrote, asking the plaintiff to meet him on Sunday, and signed himself as "ever faithfully yours." In June following there was another letter, "I thank you for your kind hints with regard to amanuensis, but I am glad to say that I have found an apposite without a stimulant." There was another letter, dated September 8, 1858; but he would not read that, for he found that it was not one that he wanted.

Mr. Hawkins: Oh, yes, read it.

Mr. Cole must decline to do so, but if his friend thought there was anything in it which released the defendant from his engagement, he might himself lay it before the jury. In 1859, when the defendant was in the service of Mr. Coningham, at Brighton, the defendant wrote to the plaintiff, wishing for an appointment to meet him for a trip by railway on Sunday, and adding what was very suspicious—"If you do not come burn the letter." After this the correspondence continued, and in October, 1860, the defendant wrote—"My dear friend, I have not forgotten my promise that perhaps I inadvertently made of writing to you. You must think me a bad-hearted, callous piece of humanity. After all your kindness to me it will be never forgotten, whatever may be my destiny. The state of my health must be my excuse, and the uncertainty of my movements deters me from writing."

Mr. Hawkins: Read on—(from scilling any one thing.)

Mr. Cole: But what was the one thing that a young woman thought about under the circumstances—why marriage of course. (A laugh.) The defendant continued: "For after years of faithful service I am a great deal farther behind. I had a letter from my sister Cary, in which she reminded me of you, for which I thank you both. With regard to my portrait which I have not been able to have one taken yet, I shall be happy to let you have one if you will accept it in the spirit of friendship—I remain, yours faithfully, WM. BARNARD." I have it in contemplation, if the war continues in Italy, and I get better, to join Garibaldi's volunteers in the spring when several members of my company intend doing." This letter closed the correspondence, and the learned counsel added that he had no doubt that the promise of marriage was discontinued down to that time; and there was no doubt that it had been broken, because the defendant last year married another woman.

Some evidence was given to show that the parties were on intimate terms in 1858-9, and that the defendant was keeping a lodgings-house in Brighton, for which he paid a rent of £200 a year.

Mr. Hawkins then addressed the jury and read some extracts from letters which he contended clearly showed that the match had been broken off in 1858, and he added that the defendant had only gone to see the plaintiff on one subsequent occasion, when she asked for an interview. From 1860 the defendant never heard anything from the plaintiff.

"She never told her love,
But let concealment like a worm fit the bud
Feed on her damask cheek."

She never told it until she got to the attorney's office; and she then told her love; there was no concealment then. (A laugh.) The defendant had never thought of this young woman claiming him. There had been more than four years' abandonment, he thought he was his own property, and he married in 1861. On the 29th March 1865, the attorney wrote, reminding him of his "breach of promise of marriage, which Miss Davis had hoped would have been consummated some time ago," and he added, "These hopes have been sadly interfered with by reason of your having entered into the marriage state with another lady. (Laughter.) It now remains for you to compensate Miss Davis to the best of your power." This language, said the learned counsel, reminded him of that of His Majesty's judges on certain solemn occasions:—"It now remains for me to pass upon you the sentence of the law." (Loud laughter.) The letter went on, "Although no money payment will be commensurate with her loss of peace of mind and bodily health." The writer ought surely to have put in a parenthesis, such as they sometimes saw in the newspapers, "(Here the attorney sobbed)." (Loud laughter.) He (Mr. Hawkins) trusted that the jury would be satisfied that the promise of marriage had been broken off in September, 1858, and never renewed.

Some evidence was given to show that the match had been broken off in 1858, and that on two occasions since then, when the plaintiff had been in the house of the defendant's mother, she had expressed her disinclination to see him.

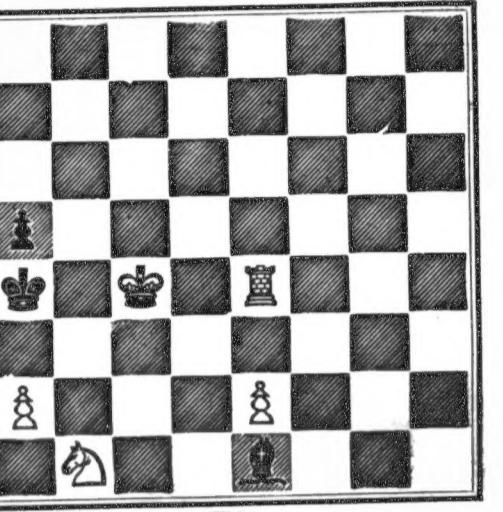
Mr. Justice Byles referred in detail to the letter of September 8th, 1858, in which the defendant stated the pain it caused him "to break off every tie," and said that the jury must judge, but to his mind there was no doubt that the engagement was then entirely broken off. If the jury were of this opinion they would then consider all the circumstances, and say whether there was anything to show that the engagement had been renewed. There was certainly no promise in writing, and no express promise verbally, but the jury must consider whether they, from the circumstances, inferred a promise.

The jury, after ten minutes consideration, found a verdict for the defendant.

Chess.

PROBLEM NO. 272.—By MR. J. CARE.

Black.

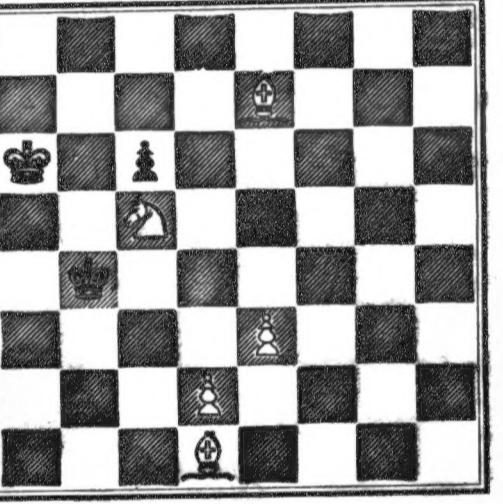


White.

White to move, and mate in four moves.

PROBLEM NO. 273.—By S. J.

Black.



White.

White to move, and mate in four moves.

Game played between Mr. G. B. Fraser and Herr Schiltknecht (members of the Dundee club), the former player giving the odds of Q. Kt.

[Remove White's Q. Kt from the board.]

Mr. G. B. Fraser.

Herr Schiltknecht.

Black.

1. P to K 4	1. P to K 4
2. Kt to B 3	2. Q. Kt to B 3
3. P to Q 4	3. P takes P
4. B to Q 4	4. B to Q 4
5. Kt to K Kt 5	5. Kt to K B 2
6. Q to K R 5	6. Q to K 2
7. Castles	7. Q. Kt to K 4
8. B to Q. Kt 8	8. P to Q 3
9. P to K B 3	9. Q to K B 8
10. P to K B 4 (ch)	10. P to Q 6 (dis ch)
11. Kt to B square	11. Castles (b)
12. B to Q 2 (ch)	12. Kt to Q B 2
13. P to K B 5	13. P takes Q. B P
14. P to K 5 (d)	14. P takes P (best)
15. Kt to K 4	15. Q to Q square
16. B takes K. Kt	16. K to B square

Black resigns.

(c) White has thus early in the game obtained a decided advantage in position.

(d) We should have been induced to have played B to Q 2, with the intention of Castling on Q's side, should a favourable opportunity offer itself.

(e) Of course the Kt cannot be captured.

(f) White forces the game very cleverly.

[Forwarded (with notes) by Mr. Bainger.]

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 255.

White.

Black.

1. Kt to K B 4	1. B takes B (e)
2. K. takes B, and mates next move	

(c) If 1. Kt to B 6, White plays Q to B 2, and mates next move. Black has other defences, but none to delay the mate.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 264.

White.

Black.

1. P to Q. B 8 (ch)	1. K to R 5 (best)
2. Kt to K B 5 (ch)	2. B takes Kt (best)
3. B takes B	3. Any move

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 265.

White.

Black.

1. Q to Q. B 8 (ch)	1. K to R 2
2. Q to Q. Kt 8 (ch)	2. K to B 3
3. B to K 6 (ch)	3. K to B 4
4. Q to K 6 (ch)	4. K to B 5
5. Kt to Q. B 5 (ch)	5. K takes Kt
6. K to K 4 (ch)	6. Kt takes R
7. B takes P (ch)	7. K takes R
8. Q to K 4 (ch)	8. K takes Kt
9. Q to K 8 (ch)	9. K to R 8
10. Q to Q. Kt square (ch)	10. Q takes Q (made)

If, at the 9th move, White play his Q to Q. R 8 (ch), Black King must capture her, and then White is stalemated.

JUNE 24, 1865.]

Law and Police.

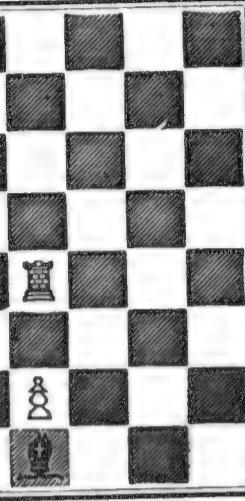
POLICE COURTS.

MANSION HOUSE.

Chess.

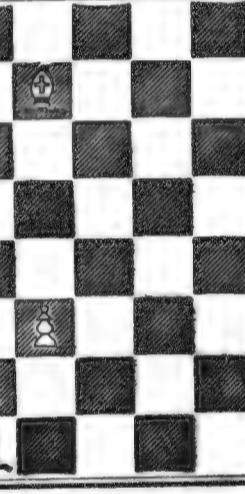
272.—By Mr. J. CARR.

Black.

White.
, and mate in four moves.

No. 273.—By S. J.

Black.

White.
, and mate in four moves.Mr. G. B. Fraser and Herr Schliptake
(ch), the former player giving the odds
of his Q. Kt from the board.]

Herr Schliptake.

- Black.
- 1. P to K 4
- 2. Q. Kt to B 3
- 3. P takes P
- 4. B to Q. B 4
- 5. K. Kt to B 3
- 6. Q to K 2
- 7. Q. Kt to K 4
- 8. P to Q 5
- 9. Q to K 3
- 10. P to Q 6 (dis ch)
- 11. Castles (ch)
- 12. Kt to Q. B 2
- 13. P takes Q. R P
- 14. P takes P (best)
- 15. Q to K square
- 16. K to R square

Black resigns.

In the game obtained a decided advantage induced to have played B to Q 2, with on Q's side, should a favourable opportunity be captured.

very cleverly.

(with notes) by Mr. Bainger.]

OF PROBLEM No. 255.

Black.

1. B takes R (a)
mate next move

White plays Q to B 2, and mates next move, but none to delay the mate.

OF PROBLEM No. 256.

1. K to R 5 (best)

2. B takes Kt (best)

3. Any move

OF PROBLEM No. 265.

1. K to R 2

2. K to B 3

3. K to B 4

4. K to B 5

5. K takes Kt

6. Kt takes B

7. K takes R

8. K takes Kt

9. K to B 8

10. Q takes Q (mate)

White plays his Q to Q R 3 (ch); Black King

White is stalemated.

Law and Police.

POLICE COURT
MANSION HOUSE

ALLEGED ROBBERY OF JEWELLERY.—A well-dressed woman, named Matilda Ainsworth, was brought before the Lord Mayor charged with a robbery. On Friday afternoon last the prisoner entered the shop of Mr. Cockayne, a jeweller in Fenchurch-street, and asked to see some plain gold rings. A tray quite full of fancy rings was shown her, and she asked the shopman to fit one she liked upon her finger, which he did. She approved the ring, the price of which was 50s., and she asked to have it with two others of the value of 2s. 6d. and 3s. respectively, put on one side, saying her sister would call in an hour and take one of the three. She requested to see some plain guard rings, and the shopman took some from a window, leaving the tray of fancy rings on the counter as he turned to do so. He then raised one of the three fancy rings she had asked him to put on. The prisoner selected a guard ring, which she asked him to place with the three others until her sister called, and she then left the shop. She had not given her name nor that of her sister, and she was an entire stranger to the shopman. He followed her out and stopped her, upon which she put her hand into her dress pocket. He seized her hand in the pocket and took her back to the shop, where she dropped the missing ring on the counter from the hand which he still held. She explained that she had only taken the ring to look at and had intended to bring it back. She also said she was a respectable woman, and begged to be allowed to go. She was taken into custody, and at the police-station she was asked to speak privately to the shopman, but he declined to hear her. It afterwards transpired that about an hour before going to Mr. Cockayne's shop she had called at that of another jeweller in Fenchurch-street, and selected some rings, telling much the same story—that her sister would call in an hour and select one. There, however, the shopman had suspected her from the first and watched her movements. She left the shop and he afterwards saw her pass the window in the company of a policeman. After hearing Mr. Moore, solicitor, of Fenchurch-street, for the defence, the Lord Mayor committed the prisoner for trial.

BOW STREET.

ANOTHER CHARGE OF THREATENING A JUDGE.—A middle-aged man, of military aspect, named Christopher Magrave, was charged before the chief magistrate, Sir Thomas Henry, with writing threatening letters to the Master of the Rolls. The prisoner was brought up in custody of the warrant officer, George Manvora. It was understood that the prisoner was formerly a clerk in the Audit Office. Mr. George Brett, principal secretary to Sir John Romilly, Master of the Rolls, produced the letters on which the present charge rested, from one of whom, David Jane 16, an extract was read in these words:—"The only alternative open to me, that of personally demanding an explanation, and of publicly insulting Sir John Romilly whenever and wherever I meet him, is an alternative which I trust may be spared me." Ho (Mr. Brett) had written to the defendant in reply to the letter in which that was conveyed. His (Mr. Brett's) answer was, to the effect that the Master of the Rolls would be glad to hear any explanation which he might prefer to make in open court, but could not give him any private interview; and that unless he withdrew his threat to "insult" his lordship whenever and wherever he might meet him the master would be placed in the hands of the police authorities. The defendant here mentioned that he had written a reply to Mr. Brett's letter, and he desired that it might be produced in evidence and read. In fact, he should prefer reading it himself. The letter having been handed to him by Mr. Brett, he proceeded to read it. It consisted of a long and somewhat abusive tirade against Sir John Romilly, from which the learned judge had in open court accused him (defendant) of having raised his elevation, a youth who would shortly attain his majority, and who had recently received his commission in the army. He demanded that, as a gentleman, Sir John Romilly should withdraw, or justify by proof, the imputation on his conduct as a parson. He alluded to an order of the Court of Chancery to reduce the son's allowance to 2s. 6d. per week, and entered into other particulars not material except as showing a disposition to abuse his lordship. In reference to this document Sir Thomas Henry thought the evidence given against him, as to the letter containing the threat, could only be strengthened by his reading other letters to a similar effect, a course which, therefore, was not likely to strengthen his case. The defendant said he wanted to show the magistrate the grounds of his complaint. Sir Thomas Henry said that was not the question before him. Mr. Brett mentioned that the letter not alluded to by the defendant was in reply to the one calling on him to "withdraw his threats." Mr. Brett then read from it the following passage:—"So far from withdrawing any imputations or threats I may have made, I will expose his unprincipled and diabolical conduct whenever I may have an opportunity of doing so, without, however, resorting to personal violence, which in my age will prevent—but insulting him as he has insulted me." Sir John Romilly: I am desirous to day on oath that I ever made the statement which the defendant has imputed to me. Mr. Hawkins was present on the occasion, and can confirm my denial. The defendant: Then if I had known that, I should have withdrawn the letter and apologized to Sir John Romilly for having written them. Sir John Romilly said he had never stated that the defendant had raised his son. Mr. Hawkins would tell the court what he had said. Mr. Hawkins being about to keep some statement, Mr. Thomas Henry interposed, observing that he really could not go into that question at all. It would establish a most dangerous precedent if a person concerned in a suit could be permitted to suppose that by making threats against the judge he would be enabled to obtain a rehearing of his case before a magistrate. His clear and simple duty was to take care that no person could be permitted with impunity to threaten a judge for anything which he might have said or done in the performance of his public duty. It was beyond all question that the prisoner had defamed his intention to take every opportunity of insulting the Master of the Rolls in consequence of something which he was supposed to have said. It appeared that the supposition was erroneous, but if it was in correct, and Sir John Romilly had, in fact, used the language attributed to him, even then the prisoner's conduct, writing a threatening letter to a judge of one of our courts of law, would still have been equally unjustifiable. This was a very grave offence, and happily a very rare one. He must say that it was highly creditable to the people of this country, so great was their reverence for the judges of the land, that this was only the second case of this kind which had occurred. He should feel it his duty to bind the prisoner over in his own recognizance of £500, and two串 of £100 each, to keep the peace for the next twelve months towards Sir John Romilly and all her Majesty's subjects. Sir John Romilly: I beg to repeat I should be perfectly satisfied with the defendant's personal recognizances, especially, as I imagine, he may have possibly some difficulty in finding bail. Sir Thomas Henry: I consider that you have already shown great forbearance in not requiring him to be indicted at the Central Criminal Court. In justice to others no further clemency can be permitted. The prisoner, being unable to find bail up to the rising of the court, was removed in the prison van.

THE LAW OF APPREHENSION.—Josiah Collier, a youth between 18 and 20 years of age, was apprehended by Mr. David Robert Adams, of Cock's-court, Three-street, law stationer, appeared to answer four summonses, at the instance of his master, charging him with insolent language, neglecting his duty, and abusing himself on two occasions. A gentleman from the office of Mr. Wheat appeared for the complainant, and Mr. Smyth for the defence. The case for the complainant was as follows:—That the defendant was apprehended from Emmanuel Hospital for a premium of £10 and for a period of seven years, which would expire in about two years. He was an out-door apprentice, and was to receive wages in the successive years at the rates of 5s., 6s., 10s., 12s., 14s., 16s., and 18s. per week. Now, it appears that an apprentice, after a few years' instruction, during which his services are of comparatively little value to his master, usually makes such progress that, on the contrary, his work is of more value than the wages paid to him. In these cases the master desires to keep the boy to his work, in fulfillment of the bargain, while the boy is generally anxious to get away that he may earn more money elsewhere. Mr. Adams complained that for some time past defendant had exhibited a reluctance to do his work, and a disposition to rudeness and inobedience, and these summonses had been taken out to bring the whole case before the court. Mr. Adams stated that on the 20th last month, defendant and two other boys were engaged upon some writing which was required to be finished with despatch. Instead of working with diligence, they were joking and laughing. The laugh interrupted him so that he himself could not get on with his work. Being irritated at this interruption, he said to them, "If I find out who is doing this I will trounce him." The defendant replied, in an insolent manner, "You won't trounce me." One of the other boys said that Collier made faces at him to make him laugh, but that the defendant denied. He (Mr. Adams) told Collier to leave the room. He did so and did not return that night. It was found necessary to employ a man specially to do the work which Collier had left unfinished. On another occasion he came an hour late in the morning. On another occasion he was writing something for his own amusement, when he was wanted to go on with the work. Mr. Adams, in cross-examination by Mr. Smyth, said he was not in the habit of trouncing the defendant or other apprentices. Had once been

summoned to this court for assaulting Collier. The case ultimately was allowed to drop. He did not pay £5 to settle it. After some pressing, he admitted that he paid £5 to Collier's solicitor to discharge his (John's) case. What Collier was writing on the occasion complained of was a copy of verses entitled "The Love of God." Had frequently taken religious books and publications from Collier, and probably on some occasion destroyed them. Mr. Smyth mentioned that in January, 1864, when Mr. Adams was summoned for assaulting Collier, Sir Thomas Henry said that so big a boy ought not to be treated like a child, and is journeying the case with a view to arrangement, suggested that the second master of the premises, which was then about to be paid by the governors of Emmanuel Hospital should be withdrawn till the master was released. Mr. Adams said there was an inquiry at Emmanuel College, and ultimately the money was paid. Mr. Flowers here suggested that the master might be amply satisfied. If the defendant was sincerely pious he ought to feel the propriety of trying to do his duty, and not wish conciliation. With a little forbearance on both sides they ought to be able to get on. Defendant said he was willing to do his best. Some allowance ought to be made for the length of the hours, which were from eight in the morning till nine at night. Mr. Adams said that was true, but very often there would be light work at one hour and none at another. The prisoner was to do his best, and work when the work was pressing, he would be satisfied. Besides, he was in the habit of giving him frequent leaves. He was always wanting to pray and to mass, and he (Mr. Adams) had never refused him leave. Ultimately, it was agreed that the case should stand over for twelve weeks, both parties agreeing to "do their best."

CLERKES WELL.

MR. EX-CHAMPION BAXTER.—George Powell, aged seventeen, a pugilistic master, was charged with stealing a coat and a telescope, the property of Tom Sayers, the ex-champion of the pugilistic world. Mr. John Wakeling appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. Lewis for the defence. Thomas Sayers said he resided at 51, Ganton-street, and had kept the prisoner for the past twelve years, and had paid for apprenticeship him. About four or five weeks since the prisoner left him, taking with him a coat belonging to him. On the day previous he went to where the prisoner was employed, and saw the prisoner wearing his (prosecutor's) coat. He afterwards gave the prisoner into custody, and on searching his box found a telescope belonging to him and which had been taken from his premises. In cross-examination Sayers said he could not write. The prisoner is not a nephew of mine, nor is he any relative. He has not gone by the name of Sayers. I took him into my house out of good nature. I know him by being related to his mother. I don't know his age, whether it is fifteen or twenty. I can't form any idea as to his age, and I can't say whether he was five or fifteen when I took him. He was living with my brother when I took him. He was living with a woman that I lived with. Since he left me there has been a summons issued against me for his keep. I used to find him in clothes, but never gave him the coat in question. I will swear that for the past eighteen months he has not been wearing the coat, although I can't when I saw it last. I have not seen the telescope for more than twelve months. I have not preferred this charge out of spite, although I have not a very good feeling towards him. I never saw the summons that was issued against me. The prisoner's mother does not complain with me. I should give the prisoner in custody out only I was in the country with a constable. Police-constable Jarman, 493 S, said he took the prisoner into custody, and when he told him the charge he said, "All right; I will go with you." Mr. Lewis said he should not trouble the magistrate with any remarks, as he must see that this charge was preferred out of feelings of spite, but should call a witness who would prove that the prisoner had been wearing the coat for the last eighteen months. A witness was called who confirmed Mr. Lewis's statement, and added that the prisoner was highly regarded at the firm in which he was employed, and was a steady, sober, industrious young man. The magistrate said he should discharge the prisoner, who would leave the court without a stain on his character. Mr. Lewis said he should bring an action against Sayers for false imprisonment. When Sayers left the court he was loudly hissed.

A DANGEROUS FELLOW.—Giorgio Belli Ruota, an Italian, described as a shoemaker, residing at 33, Marshall-street, Golden-square, was charged with sending threatening letters to Count Maffei, secretary to the Italian legation, demanding money with menaces, without any reasonable and probable cause; the prisoner was further charged with sending similar letters to the Rev. Dr. Pino Mella. Mr. Montague Williams, barrister, instructed by Mr. Charles A. Angier, of John-street, Bedford-row, appeared for the prosecution, and stated that the prisoner was known as a violent fellow, and had once been charged with stabbing the simoniac of the Italian Benevolent Society. For some time past the prisoner had been in the habit of sending threatening letters to Count Maffei and to the Rev. Dr. Pino Mella, and hence it was found necessary to obtain a warrant and have him apprehended. Count Albert Maffei said: I reside at 49, Grosvenor-street, Grosvenor-square. I am the first secretary of the Italian legation. I remember receiving a letter from the porter of the legation, a man named Pazio. That letter was dated "London, May 24, 1864," and the part containing the threat was as follows:—

"Count Maffei.—My blood is the blood of my daughter, who died so cruelly. Blood for blood. If this letter shall not obtain the desired effect, I will go to the Italian Society and take vengeance for the blood of my daughter. I have sworn to take justice myself. It is bad to die by being hung, but to die for want of proper necessities—die of starvation—is worse. Between the two I have chosen the milder one. Hoping the legation will see that justice is done for me I am yours faithfully."

GIORGIO BELLI RUOTA.

I have compared the translation with the original, and find it accurate, word for word. I never saw the prisoner on the subject of the letter, but I saw him before and had some conversation with him. He came and said he was in great want of money, and stated his grievances against the Italian Society. I told him the society had done all it could for him, and that they would not do anything more for him in consequence of the threats he had been using. After I received the letter I sent it to Dr. Maffei. Dr. Pino Mella, of 14, Grey's-in-square, said: I am the simoniac of the Italian Benevolent Society, a D.D., and a Catholic priest. I have known the prisoner for many years. His proper name is Francesco Maffei. He has from time to time applied to the society for assistance, and has received it. On one occasion we gave him £5 for him and his wife to go to Italy, but he did not go. We have assisted him to some extent, I remember on the end of June receiving a letter from the prisoner. It was as follows:—

"June 2, 1865.
"Rev. Pino Mella.—You do know that the moroselli are unjust to myself. You, in your position, should not right. It is not satisfactory to me to say that the others will not give me anything. A just man must and would stand against it. If you do not send me £5 to-morrow I intend to take no action except what I said in my letter which I wrote to Count Maffei."

The translation of that letter is a correct one. Count Maffei sent me the letter when it was sent to him, and which has been read in court to-day. In consequence of the prisoner's violence a constable has been stationed at the door of the society when the money is distributed.

THE LAW OF APPREHENSION.—Josiah Collier, a youth between 18 and

20 years of age, was apprehended by Mr. David Robert Adams, of Cock's-court, Three-street, law stationer, appeared to answer four summonses, at the instance of his master, charging him with insolent language, neglecting his duty, and abusing himself on two occasions. A gentleman from the office of Mr. Wheat appeared for the complainant, and Mr. Smyth for the defence. The case for the complainant was as follows:—That the defendant was apprehended from Emmanuel Hospital for a premium of £10 and for a period of seven years, which would expire in about two years. He was an out-door apprentice, and was to receive wages in the successive years at the rates of 5s., 6s., 10s., 12s., 14s., 16s., and 18s. per week. Now, it appears that an apprentice, after a few years' instruction, during which his services are of comparatively little value to his master, usually makes such progress that, on the contrary, his work is of more value than the wages paid to him. In these cases the master desires to keep the boy to his work, in fulfillment of the bargain, while the boy is generally anxious to get away that he may earn more money elsewhere. Mr. Adams complained that for some time past defendant had exhibited a reluctance to do his work, and a disposition to rudeness and inobedience, and these summonses had been taken out to bring the whole case before the court. Mr. Adams stated that on the 20th last month, defendant and two other boys were engaged upon some writing which was required to be finished with despatch. Instead of working with diligence, they were joking and laughing. The laugh interrupted him so that he himself could not get on with his work. Being irritated at this interruption, he said to them, "If I find out who is doing this I will trounce him." The defendant replied, in an insolent manner, "You won't trounce me." One of the other boys said that Collier made faces at him to make him laugh, but that the defendant denied. He (Mr. Adams) told Collier to leave the room. He did so and did not return that night. It was found necessary to employ a man specially to do the work which Collier had left unfinished. On another occasion he was writing something for his own amusement, when he was wanted to go on with the work. Mr. Adams, in cross-examination by Mr. Smyth, said he was not in the habit of trouncing the defendant or other apprentices. Had once been

I shall easily know whether you give up the £50, you shameless lunatic. Hoots and I have sworn and have taken an oath of vengeance, and nothing but your giving him £50 will save your life, you wretched. I have printed this letter (it was all in capital letters), as I don't mean to be taken into custody before I have murdered him, and my friend won't tell, you horrid disease, you.

"X. O. O. T. R.

At the bottom of the letter was a death's head and bones. Mr. Williams said that no endeavours were being made to discover the writer of that letter and that no one would be spared to bring the offender to justice. Mr. D. Eyreout committed the prisoner to the Central Criminal Court for trial.

A CONSPIRACY CHAMBERLAIN AND ROBBED.—Henry Kya, describing himself as a "sophomore," but refused his address, was charged before Mr. Mansfield with stealing a gold watch of the value of £10, from the person of Mr. William Sanders, rag merchant. The prosecutor said he was at Mr. Cook's, the St. James' Lanchester Bar, Grosvenor-square, at about one hour, when he locked down and saw his watch-chain hanging loose. He at once concluded the prisoner had taken his watch, which was of the value of £10, and charged him with taking it, when he dropped it. He then followed the prisoner out of the house, and gave him into custody. In answer to Mr. Mansfield, the prosecutor said the watch was broken at the swivel. The prisoner said he was a "cosplayer" and "did tricks." (Laughter.) He was not sober, nor was the prosecutor, who had some girls with him. He believed the prosecutor wanted to go his watch, but he was too sharp, and that some one else took the prosecutor's. Monday, 70 C, said both parties were far from sober. The prisoner said that all the police knew him, or ought to do, and he hoped his lordship would allow him to go with the constable and show him where he lived, as he had forgotten the address he could assure his "lordship." Remanded.

MARLBOROUGH STREET.

THE CLOWN AND THE COSTUME.—Mr. Henry Beleno, stage manager at the Alhambra



THE VALLEY OF CHAMOIS AND THE MER DE GLACE. (See page 23.)

Literature

A THWARTED
TALE OF THE AMER.

"I tell you, no, there isn't; and a pretty

"I tell you, no, there is not a moment of time of day, and of me, who am of dollars on a whim of Hiram's. Hanged there was the ghost of a chance of getting in a low voice; then, aloud, " You might pay a debt so easily, and then just go luxuries, as if Charles Creighton had never

"So easily!"
There was despair in the tones and
raised to his, but the old man's heart
sought like this.

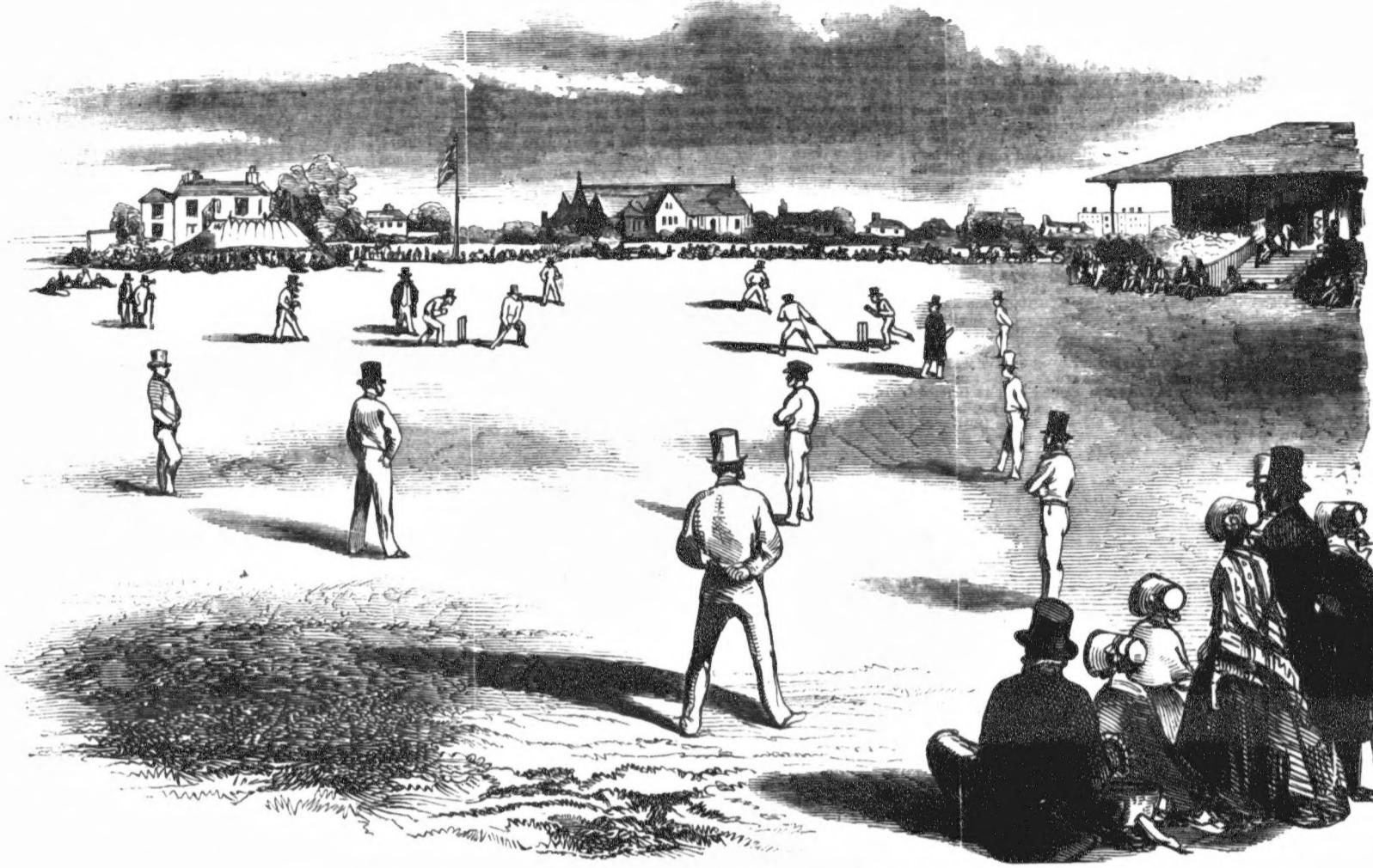
"Easily!" he mocked. "Why, yes. I think so. Hiram is not a man to be despised in love to save a couple of helpless brats all three poor as poverty itself, and deeper reason why you should complain. Any husband and splendid home, or the poor think twice before you take your child like it yourself well enough."

"God help me!" the poor young widow strode away. "Has it come to this for Charley's children? What would you, if looking down on me to-day?"

why did you leave me to this fate?"
Truly there seemed to be no help for her. She taught no useful thing, and now too she had put such knowledge to use had she possessed it. She was now entirely deprived of her sole protector, and with twinges of her heart to be driven from her home by marriage with Hiram Ellis, son of the man just after the overwhelming tidings of Old Hiram's death. Hiram had claimed to hold control over the children, and she had never till then dreamed of other children's.

her children's'. Friends, grief-stricken, feeble in mind, dispute this claim. Her lawyer reported as dictated by the papers produced, and thou wondering why and how Charley Creighton was entirely at the mercy of the miserly old man, especially, in private, that he should have been especially ignorant of the claim, and liable to be distressed by it in the event of his death, nor prevent its enforcement.

an intruder, and she would have been
had not appeared in the person of U
long loved her, and when he brought his
wife, she repaid him by pouring out
—gratitude that would have been a
greater sacrifice than he had made in the
pinces.



THE GRAND MATCH AT LORD'S GROUND.—NORTH v. SOUTH. (See page 30.)

Literature.

A THWARTED PLOT.

A TALE OF THE AMERICAN WAR.

"Oh, sir! Is there truly no other way?"

"I tell you, no, there isn't; and a pretty question for you to ask, at this time of day, and of me, who am throwing away thousands of dollars on a whim of Hiram's. Hanged if I would, though, if there was the ghost of a chance of getting the money," he added, in a low voice; then, aloud, "You might think yourself well off to pay a debt so easily, and then just go on all the same in your luxuries, as if Charles Creighton had never owed a dollar."

"So easily!"

There was despair in the tones and in the anguished face raised to his, but the old man's heart was not made to melt at aught like this.

"Easily!" he mocked. "Why, yes. I fancy most women would think so. Hiram is not a man to be despised. And if he's enough in love to take a couple of helpless brats along with his wife, and all three poor as poverty itself, and deep in debt, I don't see any reason why you should complain. Anyhow, your choice is a fine husband and splendid home, or the poorhouse; and I advise you to think twice before you take your children there, though you may like it yourself well enough."

"God help me!" the poor young widow moaned, as the stern old man strode away. "Has it come to this at last? Can I do this thing for Charley's children? What would he say, would he approve, if looking down on me to-day? Oh, Charley, Charley! why did you leave me to this fate?"

Truly there seemed to be no help for her. Beared in luxury, and taught no useful thing, and now too feeble, in her broken health, to put such knowledge to use had she possessed it, she saw herself deprived of her sole protector, and with two helpless little ones clinging to her about to be driven from her home. The alternative was marriage with Hiram Ellis, son of the man who, six months since, just after the overwhelming tidings of Charley's death had arrived, had claimed to hold control over the estate and property which had never till then dreamed was other than absolutely hers and her children's.

Friendless, grief-stricken, feeble in mind and body, she could not dispute this claim. Her lawyer reported that it was fully substantiated by the papers produced, and though he united with her in wondering why and how Charley Creighton had placed himself entirely at the mercy of the miserly old money-lender, wondered especially, in private, that he should have gone away leaving his family ignorant of the claim, and liable to be, as they were now, distressed by it in the event of his death, he could not disprove it, nor prevent its enforcement.

Charles Creighton had been an orphan from an early age. His wife was the adopted child of a city merchant, reputed rich all his life, but who finally died intestate. His own family had then at once repudiated one whom they had always jealously regarded as an intruder, and she would have been very helpless if a protector had not appeared in the person of Charley Creighton. He had long loved her, and when he brought her to his beautiful home as his wife, she repaid him by pouring out upon him a fullness of love—gratitude that would have been a compensation for a much greater sacrifice than he had made in thus securing his own happiness.

This happiness had been unbroken during the five or six years of their married life, until, soon after the opening of the war, Charley had felt it his duty to enter the service of his country.

"We who are rich," he said to Cora, "have surely no right to

urge others less endowed with this world's goods to sacrifice their personal interests and lay their lives upon the altar of their country, while we remain idly at home, in the enjoyment of the luxuries which are secured to us by their hardships, and perhaps by their lives. It is right for me to go, and you must not gainsay me, Cora. It is for you to be brave, as well as for me."

Making every arrangement for her comfort during his absence, and even leaving written directions for the management of her affairs in the case of his death, he yet, strangely enough, as it seemed, made no allusion to this claim of the money-lender Ellis, which now threatened to swallow up his entire estate, and leave Cora and her children beggars. This was the one ugly point in the money-lender's case; but he got past it, in his interview with Cora's lawyer, by saying that Charley Creighton had borrowed the money to advance some speculations which had failed, and he had therefore been unable to meet the payments. Being dead, Mr. Ellis, his creditor, had no recourse except to take possession of the property, which had been the original security for the sums advanced.

There was an outside appearance of fairness, and there was no disputing the legal claim. Cora and her children were preparing to leave their home, entirely ignorant of the world's ways, and without shelter save such as might be offered by charity. The lawyer had hinted at a pension, but Cora shrank from making application for what must seem like blood-money, and besides the time had not yet arrived when her claim could be heard. There seemed no resource for the widow and orphans, when suddenly Mr. Hiram Ellis made his appearance upon the scene.

Cora had never met this young gentleman except when he had called to solicit an interview upon his father's business on two or three occasions.

What was her surprise, then, when approached by this man with an offer of marriage—she, whose heart seemed buried in that unknown grave where her young husband lay, who felt herself no less his wife than before the bond had become merely a spiritual one.

The agony of tears and reproaches with which her dawning consciousness of the meaning of Mr. Hiram's proposal was followed greatly astonished and disconcerted that gentleman. That any lady should weep, except for joy, on learning that such an honour as that of an alliance with him was intended her, was something quite beyond his comprehension, and when that honour was accompanied by the proposition to settle upon her the elegant mansion and fine estate that had belonged to Charles Creighton, it was indeed quite past belief that proper appreciation and grateful acceptance should not follow.

But Cora did make him understand at last that his proposals were not only unwelcome, but regarded by her as positively insulting. Never had his self-love received such a wound. He left the house with indignation and disappointment warring in his breast.

But he was not ready to relinquish the coveted prize quite so easily. He had determined that Cora should be his wife, and had indeed displayed an unswayed generosity. It was much for a man who had undergone his training, and to whom money had hitherto been the chief good of life, to be willing to make such settlements upon a wife as he proposed, and, besides, to encumber himself, without reservation, with the children of a former husband.

He possessed, however, the idea too common among persons not endowed with delicate perceptions, or refined ideas, that death dissolves the marriage bond, and that widows are never averse to matrimonial proposals. It is not denied that there may be much cause for such belief; but there are women whose heart's widowhood is perpetual, and to whom the mention of a second marriage is a wrong that nothing can palliate or excuse. Cora was one of these.

When Hiram knew that he had signally failed in his efforts, he

sought his father to pour out to him the story of his ill success. It was with difficulty that the old miser had been brought to yield to his son's wishes in respect to the property. The proposal of settling the property upon Cora had been stoutly resisted, and only acceded to when Hiram promised that her children should be expressly excluded from the inheritance. As, in that case, the property would in fact, if not in name, remain in Hiram's possession, he finally gave his consent.

It was now equally difficult to convince him that Cora had spurned the offer, which seemed to him must be tempting to any woman.

"I guess you're mistaken, Hiram," he reiterated. "The woman ain't a fool, and she must see the advantage on't. To keep her home, and have the privilege of bringing up her children in it, ain't an offer that any but an idiot would say no to. I guess you're mistaken, or else you did not calculate enough on the skittishness and contrariness of women. Why, my wife, your mother that was, kept a-saying 'no' till I really believed she meant it, and was a-going to give up. But when her father found it out, I tell you the old man was mad, and he just let her know that he wasn't a-going to stand no such nonsense. And then she give in, as mild as a kitten when you smooth her fur the right way. I never heard a bit of nonsense from her from that day till the day she died, just two years after."

Hiram received this bit of history with a grim smile. He did not think his father's manners nor his home liable to cultivate nonsense in any one who felt the rigours of them. And he had always indulged a suspicion that his poor young mother had faded and withered away in the gloomy atmosphere in which his own youth had been passed.

The result of the conference with his father was, that the old man undertook to bring Cora to reason. He felt sure of success. "She was a-cute enough to understand her own interest when she married young Creighton rather than go to the poor-house, when the folks down to York cast her off; and here's my Miriam, a thousand times likelier and handsomer than that pale-faced fellow, and will be richer too, and tain't no ways likely she's going to let him have her."

Thus he argued, but was surprised to find his premises false, when, after a half-hour's distressful interview with the young widow, he left the door baffled.

He hardly knew what to counsel, but finally advocated a cessation of hostilities.

"Give her time to think on't," he said. "I expect she's just took by surprise. Wait a little and she's sure to come round," and his advice was literally carried out by the anxious Hiram, determined, now, not to lose his prize.

A whole month's respite was gained. Cora was too ill in mind and body to profit by it, however. But she forgot Hiram and his suit, deeming his answer final, and absorbed in her grief. She was not a heroine, with strength for any emergency and courage for any fate; but simply a weak, yielding woman, without a bit of practical talent, and utterly unskilled in any art by which she could have provided for herself and children, even if she had not been so feeble. She was simply glad of the respite, and waited, terror-stricken, for the turning of the next page in her destiny.

The month was over, and then the blow fell—two blows, in truth, simultaneously.

She awoke one morning to find little Charley dangerously ill, and while she was hanging over him in an intensity of anguish and despair, a note arrived from Mr. Ellis, stating, in brief but unmistakable words, that she must leave her home within a week, or consent, within the same time, to become the wife of Hiram. Later in the day he called and repeated this ultimatum. In vain she urged the illness of her child. He was inexorable—either she remained in the house as the wife of his son, or vacated it in a week.

